



# **VEDIC BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**BY**

**R. N DANDEKAR M.A. Ph.D**

**KARNATAK PUBLISHING HOUSE  
BOMBAY**

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**EDITED BY**

**S. M. KATRE, M. A., Ph. D. (London)**

**AND**

**P. K. GODE, M. A.**

**EXTRA SERIES VII**

## **VEDIC BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**KARNATAK PUBLISHING HOUSE  
BOMBAY 2**

# VEDIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

[An up-to-date, comprehensive, and analytically  
arranged register of all important work  
done since 1930 in the field of the  
Veda and allied antiquities  
including Indus Valley  
Civilisation.]

BY

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BOMBAY  
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## PREFACE

On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, which was celebrated in January 1943, I edited, on behalf of the Institute, two Volumes—*Progress of Indic Studies* and the *Silver Jubilee Volume of the Annals of the BORI*. The purpose of the first of these Volumes was to present an exhaustive survey of all important work done in several fields of Indology, in India and outside, during the period of twenty-five years from 1917 to 1942. I have written for that Volume a paper on “Twenty-five Years of Vedic Studies”. While collecting material for that survey, I felt the most urgent need of a scientifically-planned analytical bibliography of Veda and allied antiquities. Professor Louis RENOU has, in his monumental *Bibliographie Védique* (Paris 1931), given almost a complete record of all that has been done about Veda in any country up to 1930. That remarkable work, which evinces colossal industry on the part of the compiler, contains about 6,500 entries and forms an exhaustive index of all published Vedic texts and the entire body of exegetical and critical literature connected with those texts directly or indirectly. A similar bibliography of all work done in this field, since 1930, was urgently needed. I therefore undertook to do that work myself and also announced, in my article in *Progress of Indic Studies*, my intention to publish my *Bibliography* at an early date. The present *Vedic Bibliography* is the fruit of my single-handed labour in that direction. I propose to prepare and publish, at suitable intervals, further volumes of this *Bibliography*. I continue to collect material for that work.

The present *Vedic Bibliography* may be regarded as the continuation of the great work which has been done by RENOU through his *Bibliographie Védique*. I have tried to present through my *Bibliography* an exhaustive analytical register of all significant writings, dealing with the Veda and allied antiquities, which have been produced between 1930 and 1945. Several writings on the subject belonging to the period before 1930, which have not been referred to in RENOU's *Bibliographie*, have also been included in this work. This *Bibliography* contains about 3,500 entries which

are divided subjectwise in 21 chapters and are further subdivided in 168 sections. I have given the essential contents of a large number of important writings either in the words of the writers themselves or of the reviewers or in my own words. Important reviews on the works have also been mentioned. A detailed table of contents given at the beginning will clearly indicate the extent of the entire work. Special mention may however be made of the fact that a complete analytical bibliography of all work done up-to-date in the field of the Indus Valley Civilisation is given here for the first time. I have tried to make this *Bibliography* as complete and up-to-date as possible, and still I am conscious of its many deficiencies. In this connection, attention may be particularly drawn to the longish *Supplement* added to the *Bibliography*.

In my work I have generally followed RENOU's plan. But the constant use, which I had to make of RENOU's *Bibliographie* for my own Vedic researches, had persuaded me to think that the method of classification of entries adopted by RENOU could have been more practical and useful. I have therefore slightly modified that method in my *Bibliography*. A glance at the tables of contents in the two works would make this point clearer. While classifying the entries, greater consideration is shown to the contents of books and articles rather than to their titles. A complete list of periodicals etc., and indexes of authors and words, which are given in this *Bibliography*, will, it is hoped, be found useful.

My first word of thanks in connection with the publication of this *Bibliography* is due to Dr. S. M. KATRE, the Director of the Deccan College Research Institute, Poona, and the Editor of the *New Indian Antiquary*. All along he evinced a genuine personal interest in this my work and ultimately persuaded the Karnatak Publishing House to undertake its publication in the "New Indian Antiquary Extra Series". I must also thank my friend and colleague, Prof. P. K. GODE, the Joint Editor of the *New Indian Antiquary*, who has helped me *mit Rat und Tat* throughout the preparation of this *Bibliography*. The academic collaboration of Professors KATRE and GODE for the last several years has now become almost proverbial and has proved a very unique and fruitful phenomenon in Indology. Without their personal interest in my work, I wonder how this *Bibliography* could have been published so early. I am indeed very grateful to both these friends.

While compiling this work I had to write to several scholars doing Vedic research and I am thankful to all of them for their ready response. As usual Prof. C. R. DEVADHAR and Prof. R. D. VADEKAR, my colleagues in the Fergusson College, have given me great encouragement in my work, and so, even at the risk of appearing formal, I thank them. I also acknowledge my indebtedness to the University of Bombay for the grant-in-aid made towards the cost of the publication of this work.

*Bhandarkar Oriental  
Research Institute  
Poona*  
*1st May, 1946*



R. N. DANDEKAR

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*ABORI* : *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute*, Poona.  
*Actes du Congrès International des Orientalistes.*

*AI* : *Ars Islamica*. Research Seminary of Islamic Art, University of Michigan, U. S. A.

*AIOC* : All India Oriental Conference (Proceedings of or Summaries of Papers read at).

*ALB* : *Adyar Library Bulletin (Brahmavidyā)*, Adyar.

*All. Un. Mag.* : *Allahabad University Magazine*, Allahabad.

*All. Un. Stud.* : *Allahabad University Studies*, Allahabad.

*Am. Or. Soc.* : American Oriental Society, Connecticut, U. S. A.

*Ampurias*, Barcelona.

*Amritasiddhi.*

*Andhra University Series*, Waltair.

*Anekānta*, Saharanpur.

*Annales de l'Université de Lyon.*

*Annales du Musée Guimet*, Paris.

*Annals of the American Schools of Oriental Research.*

*Annamalai University Sanskrit Series*, Annamalainagar.

*Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology*, Kern Institute, Leiden.

*Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute*, U.S.A.

*An S. S.* : *Ānandāśrama Sanskrit Series*, Poona.

*Anthropos*, Mödling.

*Antiquity* : A Quarterly Review of Archaeology, Gloucester, England.

*AO* : *Acta Orientalia*, Ediderunt Societates Orientales Batava Danica Norvegica, Leiden.

*AOR* : *Annals of Oriental Research*, Madras University.

*AP* : *Aryan Path.* Arya Sangha, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

*AR* : *Asiatic Review*. East India Association, London.

Arbeit der Notgemeinschaft der deutschen Wissenschaften, Germany.

Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Reports and Memoirs, Delhi.

*Archiv für Keilschriftforschung.*

*Archiv für Orientforschung.*

*Arch. Or* : *Archiv Orientální*, Prague.

*Arch. Rel* : *Archiv für Religionswissenschaft*, Leipzig.

*Arctos*, Helsinki, Finland.

*Arya* : Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry.

*Asia*, New York.

*Asia Major.*

*Bangiya Sahitya Parisat Series*, Calcutta.

*BB* : *Bezzembergers Beiträge zur Kunde der indogermanischen Sprachen*, Germany.

*B. B. C. I. Railway Annual*, Bombay.

*BDCRI* : *Bulletin of the Deccan College Post-Graduate Research Institute*, Poona.

*BEFEO* : *Bulletin de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient*, Hanoi.

Beiträge indogermanischer Sprachwissenschaft und Religion, Stuttgart.

Ben. Sk. Series : Benares Sanskrit Series, Benares.

*Bhārati*, Nagpur.

Bh. Or. Ser. : Bhandarkar Oriental Series, BORI, Poona.

*Bh. Vid.* : *Bhāratiya Vidyā*, Bhāratiya Vidyā Bhavan, Bombay.

BI : *Bibliotheca Indica*, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.

Bibliothèque du Muséon, Université Louvain.

*Bijdragen tot de Taal-Land-en Volkenkunde van Nederl.-Indië*, The Hague, Holland.

BORI : Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

BP : *Buddhaprabhā*. Buddha Society, Bombay.

BSL : *Bulletin de la Société de Linguistique de Paris*, Paris.

BSOS : *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, London.

BSS : Bombay Sanskrit and Prakrit Series, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

*Bull Acad Polon* : *Bulletin international de l'Academie Polonaise des sciences et des lettres, classe d'histoire et de philosophie*, Krakau.

*Bull A C L S* : *Bulletin of the American Council of Learned Societies*, U. S. A.

*Bulletin des Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire*, Bruxelles.

*Bulletino dell'Istituto Italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente*, Italy.

*Bulletin of the International Committee of Historical Sciences*.

*Bull Mus Fine Arts* : *Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts*, Boston, U.S.A.

*Bull Phon Stud* : *Bulletin of Phonetic Studies*.

*Bull RVRI* : *Bulletin of the Rama Varma Research Institute*, Trichur, Cochin.

*Bull Soc Polon* : *Bulletin de la Société Linguistique Polonaise*, Krakau.

*Cahiers de la Société Asiatique*.

Cal. Sk. Series : Calcutta Sanskrit Series, Calcutta.

Ch. SS : Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series, Benares.

*Citramayajagat* : Marathi Monthly. Chitrashala Press, Poona.

*COJ* : *Calcutta Oriental Journal*, Calcutta.

*Comm. Vol.* : Commemoration Volume.

*CR* : *Calcutta Review*. Calcutta University, Calcutta.

Dacca University Studies, Dacca.

D. A. V. Coll. Pub. : Publications of the Dayananda Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore.

Day. Sk. Gr. : Dayananda Sanskrit Granthamala, Lahore.

*Der alte Orient*.

*Der Türmer*.

*Deutsches Bibliographisches Jahrbuch*.

*Deutsche Vierteljahrsschrift* (Literaturwissenschaft und Geistesgeschichte), Berlin.

Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart.

*Die Sonne.**DLZ : Deutsche Literatur-Zeitung*, Leipzig.*ER : Educational Review*, Madras.*Ethnologischer Anzeiger.**Etud Trad : Études Traditionnelles*, Paris.*Examiner (The).**FF : Forschungen und Fortschritte*, Berlin.*FF Comm : Finnisch-ugrische Forschungen (Communications of)*, Helsinki, Finland.*Folklore*, pub. William Blaisher, London.*Gazette des Beaux-Arts.**Geistige Arbeit*, Berlin.*GGA : Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*. Berlin.*Glasgow University Oriental Society Transactions*, Glasgow.*GOS : Government Oriental Series*, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.*Govt. Or. Lib. : Government Oriental Library*, Madras.*Haridāsa Sanskrit Series*, Benares.*Hindoosthan (The)*, Calcutta.*Hind Rev : Hindustan Review*, Patna.*Hindu*, Madras.*Hindu Heritage.**HJAS : Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A.*HJOS : Harvard Journal of Oriental Studies*, Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A.*Högskolos Arsskrift*, Göteborg.*IA : Indian Antiquary*, Bombay.*IC : Indian Culture*. Indian Research Institute, Calcutta.*Ideal Home Magazine*, Amritsar.*Idg. Jhb. : Indogermanisches Jahrbuch*, Berlin.*IF : Indogermanische Forschungen*, Berlin.*IHQ : Indian Historical Quarterly*. Calcutta Oriental Press, Calcutta.*IL : Indian Linguistics*. Bulletin of the Linguistic Society of India. Lahore and Calcutta.*Ill Lond News : Illustrated London News*, London.*Illustrated Weekly of India*, Bombay.*ILQ : Iran League Quarterly*. Iran League, Bombay.*Ind. Hist. Cong.' : Indian History Congress (Proceedings of or Summaries of Papers read at).**India and the World*, Calcutta.*Indian Arts and Letters*. India Society, London.*Indian Journal of Psychology*, Calcutta.*Ind. Phil. Cong' : Indian Philosophical Congress (Proceedings of or Summaries of Papers read at).**Ind. Rev. : Indian Review*. G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras.*Ind. Sc. Cong' : Indian Science Congress (Proceedings of or Summaries of Papers read at).**Isis.*

*Isl. Cult.* : *Islamic Culture*. The Nizam's Government Press, Hyderabad-Deccan.

*J.A* : *Journal Asiatique*, Paris.

*JAHRS* : *Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society*, Rajahmundry.

*Jaina Gazette*, Lucknow.

*J Am Folk* : *Journal of the American Folklore*, Menasha, Wis., U. S. A.

*J Annam U* : *Journal of the Annamalai University*, Annamalainagar.

*J Ant* : *Jaina Antiquary* (The) Jaina Siddhanta Bhavana, Arrah.

*J Anthrop S* : *Journal of the Anthropological Society*, Bombay.

*JAOS* : *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, New Haven, U. S. A.

*JASBL* : *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (Letters)*, Calcutta.

*J Assam Res Soc* : *Journal of the Assam Research Society*, Gauhati.

*Jaya Karnāṭaka*, Dharwar.

*JBBRAS* : *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Bombay.

*JBHS* : *Journal of the Bombay Historical Society*, Bombay.

*JBHU* : *Journal of the Benares Hindu University*, Benares.

*J Bom U* : *Journal of the University of Bombay*, Bombay.

*JBORS* : *Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society*, Patna.

*JBRS* : *Journal of the Bihar Research Society*, Patna.

*JCOI* : *Journal of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute*, Bombay.

*JCRAS* : *Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Colombo.

*J Dept Lett* : *Journal of the Department of Letters*, University, Calcutta.

*JGIS* : *Journal of the Greater India Society*, Calcutta.

*JGJRI* : *Journal of the Ganganath Jha Research Institute*, Allahabad.

*JGLS* : *Journal of the Gipsy Lore Society*, Liverpool.

*JGRS* : *Journal of the Gujarat Research Society*, Bombay.

*JIH* : *Journal of Indian History*. G. S. Press, Madras.

*J Ind Soc Art* : *Journal of the Indian Society of Arts*, Calcutta.

*J Mus Acad* : *Journal of the Music Academy*, Madras.

*J Mys U* : *Journal of the Mysore University* (also *H-YJMU*), Mysore.

*JOR* : *Journal of Oriental Research*, Madras.

*Journal of the Manchester University Egyptological and Oriental Society*, Manchester.

*J Nag U* : *Journal of the Nagpur University*, Nagpur.

*Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*, London.

*Journal of the Transactions of the Society for promoting Study of Religion*.

*J Pol Soc* : *Journal of the Polynesian Society*.

*JRAS* : *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*, London.

*JRS Art* : *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*, London.

*JSHS* : *Journal of the Sind Historical Society*, Karachi.

*J Soc Sc* : *Journal of Social Sciences*, Lucknow.

*JTSML* : *Journal of the S. M. Library*, Tanjore.

*J Univ Mad* : *Journal of the University of Madras*, Madras.

*JUPHS* : *Journal of the United Provinces Historical Society*, Lucknow.

*JVOI* : *Journal of the Śrī Venkateśvara Oriental Research Institute.*  
Tirupati.

*JVS* : *Journal of Vedic Studies*, Lahore.

*Kalpaka*, Coimbatore.

*Kar Hist Rev* ; *Karnatak Historical Review*, Dharwar.

Kashmir Series of Texts and Studies, Srinagar.

*KB* : *Königsberger Beiträge*, Königsberg.

*KKT* : *Kalyāna-Kalpa-Taru*, Gorakhpore.

*Klio*, Leipzig.

*KPH* : Karnatak Publishing House, Bombay.

*KSPP* : *Kannada Sāhitya Parīṣat Patrike*. Kannada Literary Academy,  
Bangalore.

*KSS* : Kashi Sanskrit Series, Benares.

*KZ* : *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* begründet von A. Kuhn  
Göttingen.

*Le Muséon*.

*Lg* : *Language*. Journal of the Linguistic Society of America, Philadelphia.

*Licht des Ostens*.

*Litt Or* : *Litteraturae Orientale*, Leipzig.

*LSAm* : Linguistic Society of America, Philadelphia.

*LZB* : *Literarisches Zentralblatt*, Leipzig.

*Mahabodhi*. Mahabodhi Society, Calcutta.

*Man*, Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,  
London.

*Mem Arch Sur* : Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, New  
Delhi.

*Mem Madras Lib Assn* : *Memoirs of the Madras Library Association*.  
Madras.

*Mémoires de la Commission Orientaliste*, Krakow.

*Mémoires de la Société Finno-Ougr.*, Helsinki, Finland.

*Memorias del Instituto Ibérico Oriental*, Barcelona.

*Mémoire* : *Reale Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei*.

Mīmāṃsā-Grantha-Prakāśaka—Samiti, Poona.

*M in I* : *Man in India*, Ranchi.

*MKAW* : *Mededeel. der Kon. Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam*  
(*Letterkunde*).

*MO* : *Monde Orientale*, Paris.

*Monographie Archiva Orientálního*, Prague.

*Motive*.

*MPO* : *Mélanges de philologie orientale*, Louvain.

*MR* : *Modern Review* (The), Calcutta.

*MSL* : *Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris*, Paris.

*Museum*.

*Nag Un J* : *Nagpur University Journal*, Nagpur.

*NGGW* : *Nachrichten Göttingischer Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften*.

*NIA* : *New Indian Antiquary*. Karnatak Publishing House, Bombay.

*NPP* : *Nāgarī Pracārini Patrikā*. Hindi Journal published by the Nagari  
Pracarini Sabha, Benares.

*NR* : *New Review* (The), Calcutta.  
*NTS* : *Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap*, Oslo.  
*OBA* : Oriental Book Agency, Poona.  
*OLD* : *Oriental Literary Digest*, Poona.  
*OLZ* : *Orientalistische Literatur-Zeitung*, Leipzig.  
Punjab University Publications, Lahore.  
*Phil. Quart* : *Philosophical Quarterly*. Organ of the Institute of Philosophy and the Indian Philosophical Congress, Amalner and Calcutta.  
*PO* : *Poona Orientalist*. Oriental Book Agency, Poona.  
*Pr. Bh.* : *Prabuddha Bhārata* (Awakened India), Calcutta.  
*Proc. Am. Phil. Ass.* : *Proceedings of the American Philological Association*.  
*Proc. Br. Ac.* : *Proceedings of the British Academy*, London.  
*Pr V* : *Prācya Vāñi*, Calcutta.  
*Puruṣārtha* (Marathi Monthly), Svādhyāya Mandala, Aundh.  
*PWSB St.* : *Prince of Wales Sarasvatī Bhavana Studies*, Benares.  
*PWSB Texts* : Prince of Wales Sarasvati Bhavana Texts, Benares.  
*QJMS* : *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society*, Bangalore.  
*Razón y Fe*, Madrid.  
*Religions*.  
*Rendiconti* : *Reale Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei*.  
*Research and Progress*, Berlin.  
*Revista Asiatica*.  
*Revista de Estudios Bíblicos*, Madrid.  
*Revista fundatūlar regale*, Bukarest.  
*Rev Phil Rel* : *Review of Philosophy and Religion*. Academy of Philosophy and Religion, Poona.  
*Rev Rel* : *Review of Religion*.  
*Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale*.  
*Revue d'histoire et de philosophie des religions*.  
*RHA* : *Revue Hittite et Asiatique*, Paris.  
*RHR* : *Revue de l'histoire des religions*, Paris.  
*RIGI* : *Rivista indo-greco-italica*, Naples.  
*RO* : *Rocznik Orientalistyczny*, Lwow, Poland.  
*RSO* : *Rivista degli studi orientali*, Rome.  
*Rūpam*.  
*Sahyādri* : Marathi Monthly : Kesari-Maratha Office, Poona.  
*Samādhī*, Bologna.  
*Sanskṛta-Sāhitya-Pariṣat-Patrikā*, Calcutta.  
*Sainśdhaka*, Marathi organ of the Rajawade Samsodhana Mandir, Dhulia.  
*S and C* : *Science and Culture*. Indian Science News Association, Calcutta.  
*SBBAW* : *Sitzungsberichte der bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, Munich.  
*SBH* : *Sacred Books of the Hindus*.  
*SBPAW* : *Sitzungsberichte der preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, Berlin.  
*SBSAW* : *Sitzungsberichte der sächsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*.

*Science and Society*, New York.

*Scientia*, Bologna.

*Social Welfare* (The). An English Weekly, Bombay.

*Speculum. Journal of Mediaeval Studies*, Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A.

*Sprawozd Pol Akad : Sprawozdania z czynności i posiedzeń Polskiej Akademii umiejętności*, Krakow, Poland.

*Sri Aurobindo Mandir Annual*, Pondicherry.

*St I F Cl : Studi italiani di Filologia Classica*, Florence.

*Studio Orientalia*, Helsingfors.

*St. Xavier's College Magazine*, Bombay.

*Sudhoffs Archiv für Geschichte der Medizin*.

*TITLV : Tijdschrift voor Ind. Taal-Land-en Volkenkunde*. Royal Batavia Society of Arts and Sciences, Bandoeng.

*Times* (Weekly), London.

*TPN : Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk w Wilnie* (Rozprawy i materiały wydziałowe), Wilno.

*Tr : Triveni*, Bangalore City.

*TSS : Trivandrum Sanskrit Series*, Trivandrum.

*Ucenyje zapiski instituta jazyka i literatury*, Moscow.

*University of California Publications in Linguistics*, Los Angeles.

*University of Ceylon Review*, Colombo.

*Uppsala Universität Arsskrift*, Uppsala.

*Urmi*, Gujarati Monthly.

*Urusvati Journal*. Roerich Museum, Himalayas.

*Vaidika Dharma*, Hindi Monthly published by the Svādhyāya Mandala, Aundh.

*Ved. Kes.* : *Vedānta Kesari*, Ramakrishna Math, Madras.

*Ved. Mag.* : *Vedic Magazine*, Kangri.

*Vis. Bh. Quart. (VBQ)* : *Vishva Bharati Quarterly*, Santiniketan.

*VOS* : Sri Venkaṭeśvara Oriental Series, Tirupati.

*VVR Inst* : Vishveshvarananda Vedic Research Institute, Lahore.

*WBKL* : *Wiener Beiträge zur Kulturgeschichte und Linguistik*, Wien.

*Welt der Religion*, Berlin.

*Wiss. und Kult.* : *Wissenschaft und Kultur*.

*W u S* : *Wörter und Sachen*. Kulturhistorische Zeitschrift für Sprach- und Sachforschung, Heidelberg.

*WZKM* : *Wiener Zeitschrift für Kunde des Morgenlandes*, Wien.

*ZDMG* : *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, Leipzig.

*ZE* : *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, Berlin.

*Zeitschrift für Missionskunde und Religionswissenschaft*.

*Zeitschrift für Rassenkunde*.

*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*.

*Z fd A* : *Zeitschrift für deutsches Altertum und deutsche Literatur*, Berlin.

*ZII* : *Zeitschrift für Indologie und Iranistik*, Leipzig.

## I. RGVEDA

### 1. TEXT, TRANSLATION, EXEGESIS.

1. Rgveda, with the commentary of Udgithācārya. Ed. SASTRI, Visvabandhu ; pub. Dayananda Sanskrit Series 15, Lahore.
2. Rig-veda. Ed. HOOVEN, H. N., Athens-Ohio, 1933.
3. Rgveda-Samhitā. Ed. by a Board of Editors ; pub. Indian Research Institute, Vedic Series 1, Calcutta 1933-36. (1) Text with accent-marks, padapāṭha of Śākalya, bhāṣya of Sāyaṇa, extracts from other ancient Indian commentaries, viz. those of Skandasvāmin, Veṅkaṭamādhava, Guṇaviṣṇu, Ānandatīrtha etc., explanatory and crit. notes in Sanskrit and variant readings. (2) English translation (in the light of Sāyaṇabhāṣya), crit. notes embodying different interpretations of European scholars and synopsis of results of historical, geological, archæological and philological researches. (3) Hindi and Bengali translations of the text and the Sāyaṇabhāṣya.

Part I, Aug. 1933 ; Part II, Sept. 1933 ; Part III, Oct.-Dec. 1933 ; Part IV, Jan.-Mar. 1934 ; Part V, Dec. 1934 ; Part VI, Aug. 1936. [The portion published so far comes up to I. 8.10].

Rev. : C. K. RAJA, JOR 7 (1933) ; A. B. KEITH, JRAS 1934 ; RAGHU VIRA, JVS I (1934) ; ED. M in I 14 (1934) ; ANON, India and the World 5 (1934) ; W. WUEST, OLZ 38 (1935) ; H. D. VELANKAR, JBBRAS 11 (1935) ; R. L. TURNER, BSOS 8 (1935) ; ANON, Pr. Bh., 40 (1935) ; L. RENOU, JA 228 (1936).

4. Rgveda-Samhitā, with Rgarthadīpikā of Veṅkaṭamādhava. Ed. SARUP, Lakshman ; pub. Motilal Banarsi Dass, Lahore, in 6 Volumes : Vols. 1 to 3 published. (1) Text with padapāṭha. (2) Hitherto unpublished pre-Sāyaṇa commentary of Veṅkaṭamādhava. (3) Critical apparatus containing all the different interpretations of RV—words, available from Indian sources.

[Veṅkaṭa offers a scientific explanation of most obscure passages of RV ; crit. and comparative foot-notes by Ed.]

5. Rgveda-Samhitā. Ed. SATVALEKAR, S. D. ; pub. Svādhyāya Maṇḍala, Aundh 1939 (2nd Ed. 1940). Text.

Rev. : H. D. VELANKAR, J Bom U 1941 ; B. K. GHOSH, IC 8 (1941).

6. Rgveda. pub. Shiva Sahitya Kutir, Jalpaiguri 1942 onwards.

[in 64 volumes : Sk. text : Sāyaṇa's paraphrase : poetic transl. in Bengali : a big essay on a Vedic theme in each Vol. : notes etc.]

7. Ṛk-Saṁhitā, with the bhāṣya of Skandasvāmin and the dīpikā of Veṅkaṭamādhava. Ed. RAVIVARMA, L. A. ; pub. TSS, Trivandrum.

Part I (1st adh. in 1st aşt.) TSS 96, 1929 ; Part II (2nd adh. in 1st aşt.) TSS 115, 1933 ; Part III, TSS 146, 1942.

8. Rgveda-Saṁhitā, critically edited with Sāyaṇa-bhāṣya ; pub. Vaidika Saṁśodhana Maṇḍala, Poona 1933-1941.

Vol. I (Maṇḍala 1) 1933 ; Vol. II (Maṇḍalas 2-5) 1936 ; Vol. III (Maṇḍalas 6-9) 1941.

[A standard edition of Sāyaṇa's monumental work.]

Rev. : Vol. I. RAGHU VIRA, *JVS* I (1934) ; ANON ; *M in I* 17 (1937). Vol. I and II. S. M. KATRE, *ABORI* 18 (1937) ; E. H. JOHNSTON, *JRAS* 1938 ; C. K. RAJA, *ALB* 2 (1937) ; Vol. II. W. PRINTZ, *ZDMG* 92 (1938) ; Vol. III. C. S. V., *JIH* 21 (1942) ; M. M. GHOSH, *IIHQ* 18 (1942) ; C. K. RAJA, *ALB* 6, (1942) ; H. D. VELANKAR, *J Bom U* (1942) ; R. D. LADDU, *PO* 7 (1942). Vol. I-III. B. K. GHOSH, *IC* 8 (1942).

9. Rgveda-Saṁhitā. Text. pub. Vaidika Yantrālaya. Ajmer 1926.

[Revised edition].

10. Rgveda. Marathi translation by CHITRAV, Siddheshvara-shastri ; pub. Vaidika Vaṁmaya Prasāraka Maṇḍala, Poona 1928.

11. The Hymns of the Rgveda. English translation and popular commentary by GRIFFITH, R. T. H. ; pub. E. J. Lazarus & Co., Benares 1920-26.

[3rd edition : 2 volumes].

12. Śruti-bodha. Text of RV. with padapāṭha. Marathi translation by PATWARDHAN, R. V. ; Bombay 1942.

[In three volumes].

13. Rgveda. Telugu translation by SASTRI, B. Mallayya ; pub. Vinayāshram, Guntur 1940.

Vol. I containing Aṣṭakas 1 and 2.

Rev. : P. S. SASTRI, *JASBL* 6 (1940).

14. R̄gveda. English translation with notes by WILSON H., Bangalore 1925-28.

[New edition in 6 volumes].

## 2. ANUKRAMANĪ ETC.

1. RAJA, C. Kunhan. The Anukramanī Literature. VI AIOC, Patna 1930.

[RV-Sarvānukra. by Kātyāyana. TS-Sarvānukra. by Yāska. VS-Sarvānukra. by Kātyāyana].

2. R̄gvedānukramaṇī of Mādhavabhaṭṭa (son of Venkaṭārya). Ed. RAJA C. Kunhan. Madras Univ. Sanskrit Series 2, 1932. Appendix : Nāma and Ākhyāta Anukramanīs by another Mādhava.

[reconstructed by putting together all the Kārikās found in M.'s comm. on RV].

Rev. : P. V. KANE, *IBBRAS* 1933 ; C. A. RYLANDS, *JRAS* 1933 ; P. S. Subrahmanyā SASTRI, *JOR* 9 (1935).

3. Sarvānukramaṇī-Padya-Vivṛtti. Ed. RAJA C. Kunhan. *AOR* (Madras Univ.) 5, 1941.

[A new comm. on Kātyāyana's Sarvānukramaṇī].

4. Sarvānukramaṇī-padyavivṛtti. Ed. RAJA, C. Kunhan. *ALB* VII (4), Adyar, Dec. 1943.

The work is metrical version of Sarvānukramaṇī ; considerable additions, elaborations and annotations. Ref. *AOR* V (2), Madras.

5. RAJA, C. Kunhan. Comparison of Mādhava's Anukramaṇī and Yāska's Nighaṇṭu. *AOR* (Madras Univ.).

6. Sūktaślokāḥ. Ed. RAJA, C. Kunhan. *JOR* 8, Madras 1934.

[Small work of only 9 stanzas ; author is Nārāyanabhaṭṭa of Malabar ; first stanza introductory and the remaining 8 stanzas give the number of vargas in the various sūktas of the 8 aṣṭakas].

7. R̄gyidhāna. Ed. SASTRI, Jagdish Lal. crit. edited for the first time in Devanāgarī.

8. Kauśītaki-śoḍaśa-karma-saṅgraha. Ed. SURYAKANTA ; pub. Motilal Banarsi Dass, Lahore 1943.

9. R̄gveda Anukramanikā. pub. Vaidika Yantrālaya, Ajmer.

### 3. COMMENTARIES : COMMENTATORS.

1. *Rgvedavyākhyā Mādhavakṛtā*. Ed. RAJA, C. Kunhan. pub. Adyar Library, Madras 1939.

Foreword by the Ed. Vol. I contains first 4 adhyāyas of the first aṣṭaka. Vol. II comprising adh. 5-8, which finishes the whole work, is being serially published in *ALB* 7 (1943) onwards.

Rev. : A. VENKATASUBBIAH, *OLD* 3 (Dec. 1939) ; S. S., *QJMS* 31 (1940) ; A. BANNERJI-SASTRI, *JBORS* 26 (1940) ; B. K. GHOSH, *IC* 6 (1940) ; B. K. GHOSH, *IHQ* 17 (1941).

2. *Rgveda-Bhāṣya* of Skandasvāmin. Ed. RAJA, C. Kunhan. Madras Univ. Sanskrit Series 8, 1935.

First Aṣṭaka.

Rev. : K. B., *JOR* 10 (1936) ; L. RENOU, *JA* 228 (1936) ; E. FRAUWALLNER, *WZKM* 44 (1937).

3. RAJA, C. Kunhan. *Rgvedabhbhāṣya* of Skandasvāmin (for 5th and 6th Mandalas). *ALB* 1, 1937.

Description of the original palm-leaf manuscript in Malayalam script and its transcripts.

4. *Rgvedabhbhāṣya* of Udgīthācārya. pub. D. A. V. College, Lahore 1935.

[a pre-Sāyana comm.]

5. OERTEL, H. *Zur indischen Apologetik*. W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart 1930.

[Sāyana's introduction to his RV-comm.]

6. *Veda-bhbhāṣya-bhūmikā-saṅgraha*. Ed. UPADHYAYA, Baladev. Kashi Sanskrit Series, Benares 1934.

7. *Rgveda-bhbhāṣyopakramāṇikā*. Sanskrit Sahitya Pariṣad, Calcutta.

[with English notes]

8. RADDI, G. R. *Index to Sāyana's Bhāṣya on Rgveda II*.

[M. A. thesis, London Univ. 1930 ; copy in Univ. Library]

9. GODE, P. K. A rare Manuscript of the *Vedabhāṣyasāra* of Bhāṭṭoḍī Dikṣita. *ALB* 5, 1941.

10. AYER, S. V. V. Errors and Imperfections of Sāyana as a Bhāṣyakāra. II AIOC, Calcutta 1922.

11. GODE, P. K. The Chronology of the Works of Mahīdhara, author of the *Vedadīpa* and *Mantramahodadhi*—between A.D. 1530 and 1610. *ABORI* 21, 1939-40.
12. GUHA, D. N. *Sāyaṇācārya*. *COJ* 2, Sept. 1935.
13. JOSHI, S. J. The Problem of Mādhwā in the Rgveda. XII AIOC (Summary), Benares 1943-44.  
.... no less than five Mādhwās known as Vedic commentators .... their identification ....
14. KASHIKAR, C. G. *Sāyaṇa* and the Text of *Rgveda-Samhitā*. *NIA* 1, 1938-39.
15. KASHIKAR, C. G. The new Commentary on *Vālakhilya* Hymns. XI AICC, Hyderabad 1941.  
[Sāyaṇa's comm. not to be found except in one MS. from Govt. Sanskrit College, Benares.]
16. KASHIKAR, C. G. Untraced Quotations in Sāyaṇa's Commentary on the Rgveda. XII AIOC (Summary), Benares 1943-44.
17. NARAHARI, H. G. The Dates of Caturvedasvāmin and Rāvāṇa. *ALB* 5, 1941.  
Catur. between 1477 and 1507 A.D. Rāv. earlier than middle of 15th cent. A.D.
18. RAJA, C. Kunhan. The Commentaries on Rgveda and Nirukta. V AIOC, Lahore 1928.  
[chronology fixed]
19. RAJA C. Kunhan. The Valabhi School of Vedabhāṣyakāras. VI AIOC, Patna 1930.  
[Skanda., Nārāyaṇa, Udgītha, Maheśvara, Mādhwā, Harisvāmin.]
20. RAJA, C. Kunhan. The Mādhwā Problem in the Vedabhāṣya. VI AIOC, Patna 1930.  
[Sāyaṇa, Mādhwā, Veṅkaṭamādhwā]
21. RAJA, C. Kunhan. Date of Skandasvāmin. *JOR* 5, 1931.  
[about 600 A.D.]
22. RAJA C. Kunhan. Mādhwā : A new Bhāṣyakāra for the Rgveda. *JOR* 5, 1931.

23. RAJA, C. Kunhan. The Chronology of the Vedabhāṣyakārās. *JOR* 10, 1936.

Yāska—a few centuries B.C.; Durga—long before 600 A.D.; Skandasvāmin—about 600 A.D.; Harisvāmin—wrote his comm. on SPB in 638 A.D.; Maheśvara—contemporary of Hari.; Mādhava—perhaps a disciple of Skanda.; Udgītha—perhaps a contemporary of Skanda., earlier than Haradatta (12th cent. A.D.); Mādhava, son of Veṅkatārya—about 10th cent. A.D., decidedly earlier than Sāyaṇa; Mādhava, author of Anukramanī, perhaps earlier than even Skanda., no definite evidence for date available; Sāyaṇa—14th cent. A.D.; Devarāja - later than Sāyaṇa.

24. SARUP, Lakshman. Date of Skandasvāmin. *Jha Comm. Vol.*, Allahabad 1937.

Date of Harisvāmin, commentator of SPB is 538 A.D.; that of Skanda., the teacher of Hari., end of 5th cent. A.D.

25. SHARMA, D. The Authorship of Vedabhāṣyas. *COJ* 2, July 1935.

Mādhava was at least a part author of the comm. whose authorship is now ascribed to his brother and coworker, Sāyaṇa.

26. VENKATASUBBIAH, A. Guṇaviṣṇu and Sāyaṇa. *JOR* 9, 1935.  
[G. not earlier than S.]

27. VENKATASUBBIAH, A. On the Date of Skandasvāmin, Maheśvara and Mādhava. *JOR* 10, 1936.

28. VENKATASUBBIAH, A. Sāyaṇa, Mādhavabhaṭṭa and Veṅkatamādhava. *JOR* 10, 1936.

#### 4. METHODS ETC. OF EXEGESIS.

1. GARGE, D. V. The Contribution of the Śābarabhāṣya to Rgveda-Exegesis. XI AIOC, Hyderabad 1941.

[a definite original contribution to the interpretation of RV words and passages made by Śabara]

2. PATEL, Manilal. Principles of Translation and Interpretation of the Rgveda. VIII AIOC Mysore 1935.

3. PATEL, Manilal. Interpretation of the Rgveda. *Bh. Vid.* 1, Nov. 1939.

4. RAJWADE, V. K. On the Possibility of Corruptions in the Rgveda. *K. B. Pathak Comm. Vol.*, Poona 1934.

5. SARUP, Lakshman. Is Yāska an infallible Guide in the Interpretation of the Rgveda? *Woolner Comm. Vol.*, Lahore 1940.

[Y. should be critically studied and not blindly followed]

6. SHASTRI, P. D. Exegesis of the Rgveda with special reference to the critical traditional Method of Interpretation. V AIOC, Lahore 1928.

## 5. PARTICULAR HYMNS.

1. Puruṣa-Sūktam. ASS 3, Poona. 4th Ed., 1922.

2. APTE, V. M. The Akṣa-sūkta of the Rgveda (X. 34). *Sahyādri*, Poona, Oct. 1941.

[translation into Marathi.]

3. APTE, V. M. The Bhikṣu-sūkta (Rgveda X. 117). *Sahyādri*, Poona, April 1942.

[Marathi translation.]

4. APTE, V. M. The Sūrya-sūkta in the Rgveda (I. 50). *Puruṣārtha*, Aundh, Nov. 1942.

[rendered into classical Sanskrit verse in identical metre ; translated into Marathi.]

5. APTE, V. M. The Hymn to Aranyaṇī (RV X. 146) *Chitramayajagat*, Poona, Nov. 1942.

6. ATKINS, S. D. A Vedic Hymn to the Sun-god Sūrya. *JAOS* 58, 1938.

Translation and exegesis of RV I. 115.

7. BROWN, W. Norman. The sources and Nature of Puruṣa in the Puruṣasūkta. *JAOS* 51, 1931.

.... The hymn contains a number of lexical and mythological integers drawn from the sphere of the related deities, Agni-Sūrya-Viṣṇu .... Puruṣa is a blend of these derivative elements treated with a rudimentary personification faintly echoing an old folk-notion ....

8. CHATTOPADHYAYA, K. C. The Viṣṇakapi Hymn. *All. Univ. Stud.* Vol. I, 1925.

'Erotic Mysticism' .... the cult of Viṣṇakapi not necessarily originated from Dravidian culture .... the Sun-worship was supplanting the Indra-worship in the Parśu-Yādava community .... Persians of Iran may have come from the Yādava community of India ....

9. DATTA, Dvijadas. *Puruṣa-Sūkta : Rgvedic Hymn to the Supernatural Self.* pub. Sarva-dharma-samanvaya-āśrama, Comilla 1933.

[Text and comm. in English] .... No caste in true Hinduism ....

Rev. : E. J. THOMAS, *IHQ* 9 (1934); ANON, *M* in *I* 15 (1935).

10. GHOSE, Aurobindo. The Colloquy of Indra and Agastya. *Arya* I, Pondicherry 1914.

[RV I. 170 : Transl. and Comm. in English.]

11. GHOSE, Aurobindo. Indra, Giver of Light. *Arya* I, 1914.

[RV I. 4 : Transl. and Comm. in English.]

12. GHOSE, Aurobindo. Indra and the Thought-forces. *Arya* I, 1914.

[RV I. 171 : Transl. and Comm. in English.]

13. GHOSE, Aurobindo. Agni, the Illumined Will. *Arya* I, 1914.

[RV I. 77 : Trans. and Comm. in English.]

14. GHOSE, Aurobindo. Surya Savitri, Creator and Increaser. *Arya* I, 1914.

[RV V. 81 : Transl. and Comm. in English.]

15. GHOSE, Aurobindo. The Divine Dawn. *Arya* I, 1944-15.

[Translation and Comm. in English of RV III. 61] .... Uṣas is the first condition of the Vedic realisation ....

16. GHOSE, Aurobindo. To Bhaga Savitri, the Enjoyer. *Arya* I, 1914-15.

[RV, 82 : Translation and Comm.]

17. GHOSE, Aurobindo. Vayu, the Master of the Life Energies. *Arya* I, 1914-15.

[RV IV. 48 : Translation and Comm.]

18. GHOSE, Aurobindo. The God of Mystic Wine. *Arya* III, 1916-17.

[RV IX. 75 and 42 : Translation and Comm.]

19. GHOSE, Aurobindo. A Vedic Hymn to the Fire. *Arya* VI, 1920.

[RV I. 59 : A Hymn of the Universal Divine Force and Will. Translation]

20. HALL, F. E. The Śrī-Sūkta. *JASBL* 28, 1932.

Litany to Fortune : Text, translation, comm.

21. HERTEL, Johahnes. Nachtrag zu R̄gveda X. 163, Vendidad VIII. 35-72. *Asia Major* 6, 1930.

22. KARMARKAR, A. P. Vasiṣṭha's remorse over the death of his son. *ABORI* 22, 1941.

[New light on RV VII. 86.]

23. KARMARKAR, A. P. Puruṣa-Sūkta : RV X. 90. *JBBRAS* 18, Bombay 1942.

Aryan immigrants aimed at the incorporation of many of the ideas of the proto-Indians ; cf. mystic glorification of human victim in Puruṣa-sūkta—Human sacrifice.

24. KARVE, Iravati. A Note on R̄gveda III. 31. *NIA* 2, 1939-40.

25. Śrī-Sūktam, with the Bhāṣyas of Vidyāraṇya, Pṛthvīdhara and Śrīkanṭhādārya. pub. Kashi SS 4, Benares.

Copious notes added.

26. Puruṣa-Sūktam, with the Bhāṣyas of Sāyaṇa, Mahīdhara, Maṅgala and Niṁbārka. pub. Kashi SS 12, Benares.

27. MACNICOL, M. *Poems by Indian Women*. pub. Heritage of India, New York 1923.

Translation of the austere hymn, RV X. 39, ascribed to Ghos̄ā. Rev. : W. BROWN, *JAOS* 46 (1926).

28. PATEL, Manilal. A Study of R̄gveda X. 71. *Visva. Quart.* 4, Aug.-Oct. 1938.

29. PATEL, Manilal. A Historical Hymn of the Rgveda : RV VII. 33. *JGRS* 1, Oct. 1939.

30. PATEL, Manilal. A Mystic-Philosophical Hymn of the Rgveda : RV. X. 5. *Woolner Comm. Vol.*, Lahore 1940.

31. POTDAR, K. R. Āpri Hymns in the Rgveda. XII AIOC (Summary), Benares 1943-44.

.... stage of ritual development indicated therein and a theory as to how they came to be written .... (1) Āprisūktas must have had some very clear sacrificial associations. (2) They must have been written at a fairly early period of Vedic sacrifice. (3) The ritual which they visualise must have been a pretty simple one.

32. Śrīsūkta-bhāṣya of Raṅganāth Muni. Ed. RAGHAVAN, A. Srinivasa. Pudukotah 1937.

Comm. on Śrī-sūkta, which forms part of the khilas of the Rgveda.

Rev. : ANON., *Ved. Kes.* 24 (1938); ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 44 (1939).

33. RENOU, L. L'Hymne aus Aśvin de l'Ādiparvan. *F. W. Thomas Comm. Vol.*, Bombay 1939.

34. RÖNNOW, Kasten. Die Verse der Sarparājñī, Rgveda 10, 189. *MO* 25, 1931.

35. SCHAYER, St. A note on the Old Russian variant of the Puruṣa-sūkta. *Arch Or* 7, 1935.

.... common source of I-E, and non-I-E stories suggested ....

36. SHAMASASTRI, R. Kapila Eclipse. *JGJRI* I (3), Allahabad, May 1944.

.... RV X. 27 (attributed to Vasukra): the subject is total solar eclipse, called Kapila, and the sacrifices performed to appease the 35 gods concerned in the 35 eclipses in the subcycle of 14 lunar years.

37. TADPATRIKAR, S. N. Puruṣa-Sūkta. *Puruṣārtha* 16, Aundh, June-July, 1940.

[Marathi.]

38. VELANKAR, H. D. A Family-Hymn of the Agastyas : I. 165. XII AIOC (Summary), Benares 1943-44.

Family-hymns are hymns which record an unusual exploit of the early ancestor or rather the Founder of the Family, an

exploit which is performed with the help of Indra and which is considered as bringing great credit and glory to the whole family.

39. VESAVALA, A. K. The Dialogue between Yama and Yami. II AIOC, Calcutta 1922.

[Compared with Mashya and Mashyani in the Bruddehish.]

40. WINTERNITZ, M. Ein Hymnus an Savitar. *Arch Or* 3, 1931.

[RV II. 38 : new translation with critical notes.]

## 6. PARTICULAR MANTRAS.

1. APTE, V. M. The Rgveda Mantras in their Ritual Setting in the Grhya Sūtras. *BDCRI* 1, Dec. 1939 ; Mar. 1940.

2. APTE, V. M. Rgveda Citations in the Mahābhārata. *Kane Comm. Vol.*, Poona 1941.

3. KRCECK, Fr. W Sprawie Rgwedy IV. 18.10. *RO* 1, 1925.

4. LOMMEL, H. Eine arische Form magischer Gottesanrufung. *AO* 10, 1932.

[RV I. 47.7 ; VI. 40.5 ; VIII. 8.14.] .... naming all places and positions where god is and all kinds of enemies that oppose you.

5. LOMMEL, H. Studies in the Veda. *AO* 11, 1933.

6. LOMMEL, H. Auslegung von Vedastellen. *AO* 11, 1933.

RV II. 38.8 ; 54.2.

7. PILLAY, P. K. N. Mantras cited by Pratīkas in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa and not traced to the Rgveda. *BDCRI* 3, 1942.

.... These should be admitted into the RV-Khila collection ....

8. POUCHA, P. Ein vedisches Zeugnis für den Arbeitsgesang. *ZII* 10, 1936.

RV I. 92.3. Cf. E. SCHWENTNER, *ZDMG* 90 (1936).

9. SCHWENTNER, Ernst. Zu Poucha's Artikel, "Ein vedisches Zeugnis für den Arbeitsgesang". *ZDMG* 90 1936

10. VENKATASUBBIAH, A. On Udgītha's Commentary on Rgveda X. 15.12. *JOR* 11, 1937.

11. VENKATASUBBIAH, A. On Rgveda IV. 30.19. *JOR* 11, 1937.

### 7. GROUPS OF HYMNS.

1. BHawe, S. S. The Problems of the Dialogue-Hymns of the Rgveda. XI AIOC, Hyderabad 1941.

.... not possible to deny their dramatic character .... presuppose the existence of some sort of dr̄śya entertainment .... generally not connected with ritual .... abstruse and often mysterious language .... many of them connected with Indra in some way or other.

2. BROWN, W. Norman. Some Notes on the Rain Charms, RV VII. 101-103. *NIA* 2, 1939-40.

Hymns dedicated to Parjanya and the frogs are regarded as rain charms.

3. GADGIL, V. A. The Āpri Hymns in the Rgveda. *J Bom U* 4, Nov. 1935.

[Introduction : Translation : Notes.]

4. GHOSE, Aurobindo. Hymns of the Atris. *Arya* 2-3-4, Pondicherry, 1915-16-17.

[Hymns to Agni, the Divine Will-force ; to Guardians of the Light, Sūrya, Light and Seer ; to Varuna ; to Mitra ; to Aryaman and Bhaga ; to Mitra-Varuna] “ .... Veda is a book of esoteric symbols, almost of spiritual formulae, which masks itself as a collection of ritual poems. The inner sense is psychological, universal, impersonal .... Vedic language is a powerful and remarkable instrument, terse, knotted, virile, packed and in its turns careful rather to follow the natural flight of thought in the mind than to achieve the smooth and careful constructions and the clear transitions of a logical and rhetorical syntax .... ” (from the ‘Foreword’).

5. GHOSE, Aurobindo. Parasara's Hymns to the Lord of Flame. *Arya* VI-VII, Pondicherry 1920.

Translation of RV I 65-73.

6. HOLST, Gustav. *Choral Hymns from the Rig Veda*. Stainer and Bell, London 1920.

[Hymns to Indra, Dawn etc. set according to European music].

7. MACDONELL, A. A. The Uṣas Hymns of the R̄gveda. *JRAS*, 1932.

[Translation with notes of RV I. 48 ; 49 ; 92 ; 113 ; 123 ; 124 ; III. 61 ; IV. 51 ; 52 ; V. 79 ; 80 ; VI. 64 ; 65 ; VII. 75 ; 76 ; 77 ; 78 ; 79 ; 80 ; 81].

8. PATEL, Manilal. The ninth Maṇḍala of the R̄gveda. *Bh. Vid.* 1-2, May-Nov. 1940.

9. PATEL, Manilal. Bhāradvāja's Hymns to Agni. *Bh. Vid.* 2-3, May-Nov. 1941.

[Translation with notes].

10. PILLAI, P. K. N. The Cultural and Social Conditions as reflected in the Similes of the Dawn-Hymns in the R̄gveda. *BDCRI* 2, Nov. 1940.

11. POLEMAN, H. I. The Ritualistic Continuity of R̄gveda X. 14-18. *JAOS* 54, 1934.

R̄ks in the RV-hymns as found in the Saṁhitā suggests particular ritualistic ideas .... Death-rites of the RV-people in RV X. 14 to 18.

12. Daivata-Saṁhitā, Vol. I-III. Ed. SATAVALEKAR, S. D. Pub. Svādhyāya Maṇḍala, Aundh 1941-42.

[Collection of all Sūktas addressed to Agni, Indra, Maruts : with introductory notes].

Rev. : H. D. VELANKAR, *J Bom U*, Sept 1942.

13. SATAVALEKAR, S. D. *Daivata-Saṁhitā*, Part I, pub. Svādhyāya Maṇḍala, Aundh 1943.

[Hindi translation of all hymns to Agni, Indra, Soma, Maruts].

14. SATAVALEKAR, S. D. Vīra Marutānce Kāvya (The Poetry of Heroic Maruts). *Puruṣārtha* 19, June-July 1943.

[Marathi].

15. VELANKAR, H. D. Hymns to Indra by the Viśvāmitras. *J Bom U* 3, May 1935.

[Translation with notes]

16. VELANKAR, H. D. Hymns to Indra by the Vāmadevas. *J Bom U* 6, May 1938.

[Translation with notes]

17. VELANKAR, H. D. Hymns to Indra by the Atris. *J Bom U* 8, Sept. 1939.

[Translation with notes]

18. VELANKAR, H. D. Hymns to Indra by the Gr̥tsamadas. *J Bom U* 9, Sept. 1940.

[Translation with notes]

19. VELANKAR, H. D. Hymns to Indra by the Bhāradvājas. *J Bom U* 10-11, Sept. 1941-Sept. 1942.

[Translation with notes]

20. VELANKAR, H. D. Family-Hymns in the Family-Mandalas. *IBBRAS* 18, 1942.

.... in each Mandala, there is at least one hymn which seeks to glorify the family by singing the exploits of an early ancestor in the family .... cf. RV III, 53 ; V. 40 ; VI. 37 ; VII. 33.

21. VELANKAR, H. D. Hymns to Indra by the Vāsiṣṭhas. *J Bom U* XIII (2), Sept. 1944.

[English translation with annotations].

## 8. SELECTIONS.

1. Rgveda Hymns. Calcutta University Pub. 72.

2. Hymns from the Rgveda (with Sāyaṇa's comm., notes and translation. Ed. PETERSON, P.) 6th Ed. by KARMARKAR, R. D. *BSPS*, Poona 1937.

3. PAPESO, V. *Inni del Rig-Veda*. pub. Nicola Zanichelli, Bologna 1931.

[Introduction : traditional opinions on RV, its composition, age etc., notes and translation in Italian ; 2nd Ed.]

Rev. : J. CHARPENTIER, *JRAS* 1930 ; E. H. JOHNSTON, *JRAS* 1932 ; W. WUEST, *OLZ* 36 (1933).

4. Hymns from the Rgveda (with Sāyaṇa's comm., notes etc. edited by PETERSON, P.), 3rd Ed. completely revised and enlarged by PARANJPE, V. G. *BSPS* 58, Poona 1939.

5. PURANIK, H. B. and BHAYALIKAR, A. R. *Sūktārthamuktāvalī*. Baroda 1933.

[New (astronomical) interpretation of RV III. 59 ; V. 83 ; VI. 53 ; VII. 75 ; VII. 102 in Hindi and Marathi. Foreword in

English, by Dr. B. Bhattacharya on 'Key to the Interpretation of the Rgveda'].

### 9. GENERAL STUDY.

1. Acharya, D. C. The Doctrine of Revelation in the Rgveda. *Asutosh S. J. Vol. 3*, Calcutta 1925.

[RV I. 3.11 ; 37.4 ; 82.1 ; 114.9 ; II. 23.2 ; VIII. 32.27].

2. Chakravarty, A. K. 'Samudra' in the Rgveda. *IHQ 8*, June 1932.

3. Datta, D. *Rigveda Unveiled*. pub. Sarva-dharma-samanya-āśrama, Comilla, 1933.

[2nd Ed. revised and enlarged] .... similar nature of revelations of Veda, Bible, Koran .... Max Müller's theory of Henotheism is untenable .... monotheism is the cardinal doctrine of RV ....

Rev. : ANON., *Pr. Bh. 40* (1935); ANON., *M in I 15* (1935).

4. Garge, D. V. Śābarabhāṣya and the Rgveda-Exegesis. *BDCRI III*, 1942.

5. Garge, D. V. The Contribution of the Śābara-Bhāṣya to Rgveda-Exegesis. *BDCRI IV* (4), June 1943.

....continued from *BDCRI III*, 546 : Passages cited for determining the nature of Vedic gods.

6. Ghose, Aurobindo. Secret of the Veda. *Arya 1-2*, Pondicherry 1914-15-16.

[Interpretation of Āṅgiras-myth, etc.]

7. Mankad, D. R. The Arctic Regions in the Rgveda. *ABORI 12*, 1930-31.

author seeks to reconcile the theories of Das and Tilak .... agrees with Das that Sapta-Sindhu was the original home of the Aryans .... criticises D. for overlooking references in RV showing knowledge of Arctic region ....

8. Patel, Manilal. Padapāṭha of the Sixth Māṇḍala of the Rgveda. *X AIOC*, Tirupati 1940.

9. Phatak, D. S. Rgvedācī Olakha (Introduction to Rgveda). *Puruṣārtha 16*, Aundh, Oct. 1939.

[Marathi]

Systematic presentation of passages from AV-Pariśiṣṭa bearing upon omens and portents : earthquake, meteor, lightning etc.  
Rev. : S. K. DE, *OLD* 3 (1939).

3. Atharvaveda Anukramaṇikā. pub. Vaidika Pustakālaya, Ajmer.

## 12. HYMNS.

1. BARRET, L. C. Three versions of an Atharvan Hymn. *C. E. Pavry Comm. Vol.*, 1933.

(1) A Khila to RV X. 137 as given by Scheftelowitz. (2) AV Saunakiya, V. 5. (3) AV Paippalāda, VI. 4.

2. BECKH, Herm. *Der Hymnus an die Erde* (aus dem altind. Atharvaveda). Stuttgart 1934.

Translation and comm.

3. GRILL, J. *Atharva-Veda, Hundert Lieder*. pub. 'Kulturen der Erde', Friedrichssegen 1932.

2nd smaller edition.

4. HAUER, J. W. Einige Bruchstücke der Vrātya-Spekulation. *Winternitz Comm. Vol.*, 1933.

AV XV. 14.

5. HAUER, J. W. Vrātyasāmasyā aur Atharvavedakā 15 vā Kāṇḍa. *Ojha Comm. Vol.*, 1934.

[Hindi].

6. LADDU, R. D. On the Structure of the Atharvaveda, III. 15. *PO* 7, 1942-43.

7. LOMMEL, Hermann. Das Varuṇa-und-Fluch-Gedicht, Atharvaveda IV. 16. *ZDMG* 92, 1938.

8. PAPESO, V. *Inni dell'Atharvaveda*. pub. Nicola Zanichelli, Bologna 1933.

Selected AV-hymns translated into Italian with introduction and notes.

Rev. : E. H. JOHNSTON, *JRAS* 1934 ; E. FRAUWALLNER, *WZKM* 42 (1935).

9. PRITHVIPUTRA. Pr̥thvisūkta—eka adhyayāna. *NPP* 48 (1-4).

AV XII. 1. 1-63 : Hindi.

## 13. GENERAL STUDY.

1. BARRET, L. C. On the Making of Vedic Sāṅhitās. *Proceedings Am. Phil. Ass.* 63, 1932.

Relation of AV-Paippalāda to RV and YV.

2. CHAKRABORTY, Surendra Kisor. The Atharva-Veda. *Pr. Bh.* 41, Jan. 1936.

[General survey].

3. KARAMBELKAR, V. W. Medical Knowledge in the Atharva-Veda. *Bhāratī* I (1), Nagpur, Oct. 1943.

.... special reference to *takman*: its symptoms, varieties, remedies.

4. KARMARKAR, A. P. The Fish in Indian Folklore and the Age of Atharvaveda. *ABORI* XXIV (3-4), 1944.

.... During Mohenjo Daro period the popular of all forms of God was fish .... Fish as a heraldic device .... Fish as a fertility symbol .... RV was familiar with Indus people and their civilization .... The flood referred to in AV, SPB, MBh etc. must be the one which wiped out the M.D. civilization. But RV does not refer to flood. Incident of flood, which took place immediately after the Bhārata war, must have taken about a century or two for its formation into a legend .... unique non-Aryan character of AV is clear .... The Bhṛgus while imbibing the best of the traditions, legends and folklore of the country, tried also to brahmanize them. The AV is a clear document of this kind .... The beginnings of AV coterminous with early portions of RV itself—the last stages of its composition contemporaneous with SPB and MBh.

5. LOMMEL, H. Eine Beziehung zwischen Veda and Edda. *Zfd A* 73, 1936.

Die 'Verwünschung zu ewiger Jungfräuschaft' (AV I. 14) hat eine Parallel in der Skirmismal 29 ff.

6. NARAHARI, H. G. The Atharvaveda and the Nyāyamañjari of Jayantabhatta. *IC* 6, 1940.

.... Jayanta indicates the important position of AV. ....

7. PANTULU, N. K. Venkatesan. Aruṇa Praśna and Atharva Veda. VIII AIOC, Mysore 1935.

8. PANTULU, N. K. Venkatesan. The Atharvaveda and the Mantraśāstra. *QJMS* 27, July-Oct. 1936.

Esoteric line of worship propagated in Mantraśāstras with its conception of Bijākṣaras as the basis of Upāsanā is an out-growth of AV.

9. PANTULU, N. K. Venkatesan. The Place of Atharvaveda in Vedic Literature. *QJMS* 29, April 1939.

10. PANTULU, N. K. Venkatesan. Zend Avesta and Atharvaveda. *QJMS* 30, 1940.

11. PRIYARATNA, Arsha. *Atharvavediya Cikitsāśātra*. Haradwar. (Sanskrit-Hindi).

.... AV-hymns are not incantations or magical formula as is generally supposed .... they refer to different aspects of Āyurveda .... words like *dāsi* and *sūdra* are here names of herbs while *bāhūka* is a covered place and *mūjavat* is a place covered with *muñja* grass ....

Rev. : Chintaharana CHAKRAVARTI, *MR* (Aug. 1944).

12. ŚĀNKARĀCĀRYA, V. B. Atharva-Veda. *JVORI*, July-Dec. 1941.

Status of AV : Medical side of AV : Medhā-jñāna and agni-kārya : Nyāsavidhāna : Graha-nakṣatra-śāra-anvaya.

13. SARMA, K. Venkateswara. Atharvan Medicine. XII AIOC (Summary), Benares 1943-44.

### III. SĀMAVEDA

#### 14. TEXT : EXEGESIS.

1. Sāmaveda-Sāmhitā, with commentaries of Mādhaba and Bharatasvāmin. Ed. RAJA, C. Kunhan. Adyar Library Pub. 26, 1941.

Mādhaba flourished cir 600 A.D. : Bharatasvāmin, early 14th cent. A.D. : both earlier than Sāyaṇa.

Rev. : N. I. *QJMS* 32 (1941-42) ; D. B. S., *JBORS* 28 (1942).

2. Sāmaveda-Sāmhitā, with Sāyaṇa's Bhāṣya : Pūrvārcika. Ed. BHATTACHARYA, B. B. Calcutta Sk. Series XVI, 1936.

[Text ; Sāyaṇa's bhāṣya ; bhāṣya-sāra ; padapāṭha ; English transl. ; introduction ; notes ; indices. 3 Volumes with a supplement].

3. Sāma-Veda of the Jaiminiyas. Ed. RAGHU VIRA. Sarasvati Vihara Series III, Lahore 1938.

[Text with Mantra-index : published for the first time].

4. Sāmaveda-Saṁhitā. Ed. SATAVALEKAR, S. D. Svādhyāya Maṇḍala, Aundh 1939.

Rev. : N. A. GORE, *OLD* 3 (1940) ; B. K. GHOSH, *IG* 7 (1940).

### 15. ANUKRAMANĪ ETC.

1. Sāmaveda-sarvānukramanī (published with Rk-tantram). Ed. SURYAKANTA. pub. Meherchand Lachhmidas, Lahore 1933.

2. SARMA, K. Madhava Krishna. The Sāmaveda-sarvānukramanī. *ALB* 5, 1941.

[MS notes : ref. SURYAKANTA's ed. of *Rktantram* with SV-SI]

3. VARMA, S. Nidāna-Sūtra of Sāmaveda. VI AIOC, Pāṭna 1930.

4. Sāmavediya-subodhini-paddhati. Ed. TRIPATHI, Durgadatta. Ch. Sk. Series 5, Benares 1941.

[Ed. with Sankrit introduction].

5. Sāmavediyarudrajaपavidhi. pub. Kashi SS, Benares 1937.

[Pañcavaktrapūjanam laghurudravidhānam ca].

6. Sāma-sapta-lakṣaṇa. Ed. SURYAKANTA. Lahore 1939.

[The best representative of the nomenclative grammatical literature].

7. Sāmaveda Anukramanikā. pub. Vaidika Pustakālaya, Ajmer.

### 16. COMMENTARY

1. Chāndogyamantrabhāṣya of Guṇaviṣṇu. Ed. BHATTACHARYA, D. Sk. Sahitya Parishad 19, Calcutta 1930.

A pre-Sāyaṇa comm. on select Vedic mantras recited by a Chandoga or Sāmavedin householder in connection with the performance of various domestic rites.

Rev. : H. P. SHASTRI, *IHQ* 6 (1930) ; S. N. PRADHAN, *ABORI* 14 ; W. STEDE., *JRAS* 1932.

2. GODE, P. K. The oldest dated MS. of Sāyaṇa's commentary on the Sāmaveda : dated Thursday, 31st March 1463. *IBORI* 20, 1938-39.

### 17. GENERAL STUDY.

1. DEV, Bimalcharan. Samaveda—A Query. *Pr. Bh.* 49, April 1944.

.... why *vedānām sāmavedosmi?* .... why *udraḥ sāma-mayonte ca tasmat tasyāsucirdhvaniḥ* (Mārkandeya P. 102. 119; Manu. IV. 124)? .... [see Sāmaveda a note, *Pr Bh.* July 1944].

2. DRAVID, Lakshman Shastri. Sāmaveda. *Puruṣārtha* 16, Oct. 1939.

[General survey of SV lit. in Marathi].

3. DRAVID, Lakshman Sastri. The Sāman Chant in the Records (*Dhvani-mudrita-sāmāni*), Poona 1943.

4. MITRA, Jagdish Chandra. Sāmaveda—A Note. *Pr. Bh.* 49, July 1944.

.... ref. *Pr. Bh.* April 1944 .... Music possesses not only aesthetic appeal but bears a magical property .... foundation of sacrificial creed is magic... (1) Why is SV the most excellent of Vedas? (2) Why is it *asuci*? (3) Why is there prejudice for SV with reference to other Vedas? The answer to these questions is : because of the magic cult of SV.

5. SASTRI, K. A. Nilkantha. The Origin of the Sāmaveda. *JOR* 9, 1935.

[English translation of W. Caland's article].

6. VISVABANDHU SASTRI. *Sāmaveda-sthala-nirdeśa-saṁvādīkā*. V. V. R. Inst., Lahore.

### IV. YAJURVEDA

#### 18. KAPIṢṬHALA : KAṬHA.

1. Kapiṣṭhalā-Kaṭha-Saṁhitā : a text of the Black Yajurveda. Ed. RAGHU VIRA. pub. Meher Chand Lachhman Dass SK and PK Series 1, Lahore 1932.

[Critically edited for the first time].  
Rev. : L. RENOU, *JA* 223 (1933).

2. OERTEL, H. *Zur Kapiṣṭhala-Kaṭha-Samhitā.* SBBAW phil. hist. 6, München 1934.

- (1) Die Zitate aus dem RV in des KKS. (2) Zur Lautlehre.
- (3) Lexikalisches. (4) Nachträge zu Bloomfield's Vedic Concordance.

Rev. : S. M. KATRE, *OLD* 1 (June 1938).

3. PISANI, V. Quisquile Vediche. *RSO* 15, 1934.

[Crit. remarks regarding Oertel's 'Zur KKS']. (1) Dissimilazione sintattica. (2) *mārjmi*. (3) L'aoristo significativo di *gam*. (4) Desinenza *ram*.

4. KALLA, L. Home of the Kapiṣṭhalas. VII AIOC, Baroda 1933.

Acc. to Raghu Vira, Kapiṣṭhala may indicate Kaithala near Delhi ; acc. to Kalla, their home was Kapiṣṭhala in Hindukush.

5. PANTULU, N. K. Venkatesan. The Kaṭhaka and the Aruṇa Praśnas of the Yajurveda. *QJMS* 27, July-Oct. 1936.

6. SURYAKANTA. The Kaṭhas, their Wanderings and their Literature. *R. K. Mookerji Comm. Vol.*, Lucknow.

#### 19. MAITRĀYANIĀ.

1. Maitrāyaniā Samhitā Yajurvediyā. Ed. SATAVALEKAR, S. D. Svādhyāya Mandala, Aundh 1942.

2. RAGHU VIRA. Chandonukramaṇī of the Maitrāyani-Samhitā. *JRAS* 1932.

3. SHARMA, A. Two Vedic Verses. *Bh. Vid.* 2, Nov. 1940.

- (1) Taitt. Ār. I. 1.3 (= I. 21.2). (2) MS. IV. 12.2 ; 182.1-2 (Indra-hymn).

4. RAGHU VIRA. Gonāmika : One of the newly discovered Pariśiṣṭas of the Maitrāyaniyas. *JVS* 1, 1934.

5. RAGHU VIRA. Caturhotṛka : One of the newly discovered Pariśiṣṭas of the Maitrāyaniyas. *JVS* 2, 1935.

[Edited and rendered into English ; comparison of Vārāha and Mānava recension] : .... Caturhotṛka is one of the oldest Pariśiṣṭas of the Vārāha-Śrauta, going back to a period when the Saṁ. and Br. ritual had not been superseded. Among the Mānavas it is a part of the Śrauta itself.

## 20. TAITTIRĪYA.

1. Taittirīya-Saṁhitā. pub. Govt. Or. Lib. 4, 5, 7-9, 12, 13, 14-16, 17, 18, Mysore.

[With accent-marks and padapāṭha, in 12 Saṁpuṭas : bhāṣya of Bhṛṭabhaṭṭa, called Jñāna-yajña].

2. RAJA, C. Kunhan. The Taittirīya-Sarvānukramaṇī of Yāska. *JOR* 5, 1931.

3. PARASURAM SASTRI. *Word-Index to Taittirīya-Saṁhitā*. GOS, Class C, No. 3, Poona 1930.

4. JAMBUNATHAN, M. R. Taittirīyas. IX AIOC, Trivandrum 1937.

## 21. ŚUKLA YAJURVEDA.

1. Śukla Yajurveda : Vājasaneyi-Mādhyandina-Saṁhitā. Ed. BAPAT, Dhundiraja Sastri. pub. Raja of Aundh, Aundh 1940.

[Text : anvaya : Marathi translation—in two volumes].

2. *Vedapuṣṭa* 1 : Śrī Śukla Yajurveda. Ed. CHANDRATREYA, L. N. Bombay 1921.

[Text with Marathi translation : adh. 1 to 5].

3. Śukla-Yajurveda-Kāṇva-Saṁhitā, with Sāyanabhāṣya. Kashi SS 35, Benares.

4. Śrīmadvājasaneyi-Mādhyandina-Śukla-Yajurveda-Saṁhitā. pub. Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay 1929.

5. Vedaprakāśa, Ed. PATHAK, Shridhar Sastri. pub. Manohar Grantha Mala, Poona 1942.

[Text of VS with Marathi transl.]

6. Yajurveda-Saṁhitā : Vājasaneyi-Mādhyandina-Śukla. Ed. SATAVALEKAR, S. D. Svādhyāya Maṇḍala, Aundh 1927.

7. Śukla-Yajus-Sarvānukrama-sūtram of Kātyāyana. pub. Ben SS 13, Benares.

[4 Khaṇḍas : with the bhāṣya of Śrī Yājñikānanta-deva].

8. KOLANGADE, R. G. Śukla-Yajurveda-Mani-Mālā. pub. Kolangade Bros., Hubli 1936.

[Selected passages from VS with Marathi trans.]

9. SARMA, Parasurama. Ātma-Sūkta. *Amritasiddhi*, 1921. [VS XL 1-17 with Hindi interpretation].
10. SARUP, Lakshman. Uvaṭa and Mahīdhara. *IL* (Grierson Comm. Vol.), Lahore 1933.

Both commentators on VS of Mādhyandina.

## 22. GENERAL STUDY.

1. BHAWE, Shrikrishna. *Die Yajus des Aśvamedha*. Bonner Orient. Stud., W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart 1939.

Rev. : A. B. KEITH, *JRAS* 1941.

2. Cārāyanīya-Mantrasyādhyāya. D. A. V. College pub., Lahore 1935.

List of seers of an ancient YV-school.

3. Kṛṣṇa-Yajurveda-Prakaraṇa-Kaumudi. Ed. KINJAWADE-KAR, V. Mīmāṃsā Grantha Prakāśaka Samiti, Poona 1938.

[English translation and crit. notes by S. M. Katrel].

4. RAGHU VIRA. Śākhās of the Yajurveda. *JVS* 2, 1935.

The Discovery of a unique chart of Yājuṣa recensions : 'Yajurvrksa' : (1) Vājasaneyā-Yājñavalkya-Kaṇvādi 15 Śukla-Yājuṣāḥ. (2) Vājimādhyandinī-Śukla-Yājuṣāḥ mukhya 17 bhedāḥ. (3) Jābāla 26. (4) Gālava 24. (5) Kṛṣṇayajustaitīrīyāḥ 8. (6) Caraka 12. (7) Maitrāyaṇīya 7 : 82 SYV + 27 KYV = 109.

5. Yajurveda Anukramanikā. pub. Vaidika Pustakālaya, Ajmer.

## V. BRAHMANAS.

### 23. BRAHMANAS OF RV.

1. Aitareya Brāhmaṇa. An SS 32, Poona 1931.

[2nd Edition].

2. Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, with 'Sukhapradā' of Śaḍguruśīṣya. Ed. SASTRI, R. Anantakrishna. TSS 149, Trivandrum 1942.

[Vol. I, adh. 1-15 : footnotes ; parallel passages from Sāyaṇa, Govindasvāmin, Bhaṭṭabhāskara] .... Śaḍguruśīṣya throws a flood of light on the meaning of the Br. texts and the intricate grammatical construction of sentences .... indebtedness to earlier bhāṣyākāras, Govindasvāmin, Kṛṣṇa and others ....

Rev. : ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 48 (1943).

3. SURYANARAYAN, R. N. Exegesis of the Vedas with a special reference to the third chapter of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa. VIII AIOC, Mysore 1935.

4. SURYANARAYAN, R. N. The Exegesis of the Vedas with a special reference to thirty-third chapter of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa. *PO* 2-3, 1938.

[Legend of Śunahṣepa].

5. RAJA, C. Kunhan. The Commentaries on the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa. *ALB* 4, 1940.

[MS. Notes : (1) Govindasvāmin. (2) Bhaṭṭabhāskara. (3) Śadguruśiṣya].

6. AGRAWALA, V. S. *Caraiveti-caraiveti gāna*. (Hindi). *NPP* 48 (1-4).

.... ref. Śunahṣepa legend in Ait. Br. ....

7. PILLAI, P. K. Narayana. An Examination of Variants in later Saṁhitās of Mantras cited by *pratikas* in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa and not traced to the Rgveda. *BDCRI* IV (4), June 1943.

8. CALAND, W. Notes on the Kauśītaki Brāhmaṇa. *AO* 10, 1932.

[C. suggests emendations to Keith's English translation of KB (HOS 25)].

#### 24. BRĀHMANA OF AV : GOPATHA.

1. AGRAWALA, V. S. Two Readings in the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa. *IC* 6, July 1939.

#### 25. BRĀHMANAS OF SV.

1. Ārṣeya Brāhmaṇam. Ed. MĀDHAVADĀSA, Sāṅkyatīrtha. pub. Śrī Bhāratī Publishing Co., Calcutta.

[Devanāgarī text with Bengali translation and copious notes].

2. Jaiminīya Brāhmaṇa of the Sāmaveda. Ed. RAGHU VIRA. Sarasvati Vihara Series 2, Lahore 1937.

[Book I : continuous complete text : with the help of newly discovered MSS. in Jaiminīya families in Malabar].

3. Jaiminīya-Upaniṣad-Brāhmaṇa. Ed. RAMADEVA. V. V. R. Inst., Lahore.

4. Pañcavimśa Brāhmaṇa : The Brāhmaṇa of twenty-five chapters. Ed. CALAND, W. pub. *BI* 255, Calcutta 1931.

[Translation : explanatory notes : references : concordances : elaborate introduction in four chapters dealing with lit. of SV ; position of this Br. in SV-lit. ; general survey of its contents, with an indication of its special features : four indexes : (1) Sāmans mentioned in this Br. (2) Names of Rṣis etc. (3) Names of localities, streams, etc. (4) Important words and grammatical peculiarities]. .... Pūrvārcika of SV older than Uttarārcika ; this Br. even prior to Uttarā .... Pañca. is younger than Jaim. .... Pañca. later than MS and KS ....

Rev. : A. B. KEITH, *JRAS* 1932 ; A. B. KEITH, *BSOS* 6 (1932) ; L. RENOU, *Museum* (Leiden) 39 (1932) ; P. E. DUMONT, *JAOS* 52 (1932) ; I. SCHEFFERLOWITZ, *OLZ* 36 (1933).

5. CHINTAMANI, T. R. The Śātyāyana Brāhmaṇa. *JOR* 5, 1931.

6. Tāṇḍya-Mahābrāhmaṇa, with Sāyaṇa's Bhāṣya. Ed. SASTRI, A. Chinnaswami. Kashi SS 105, Benares 1938.

[Text, Sāyaṇabhāṣya, notes, introduction etc : 2 Volumes].

Rev. : V. BHATTACHARYA, *Modern Review*, July 1938.

7. Varnśa Brāhmaṇam. Ed. MĀDHAVADĀSA, Sāṅkhyatīrtha. pub. Śrī Bhāratī Publishing Co., Calcutta.

[Devanāgarī text with Bengali translation and copious notes].

8. SARMA, K. Madhava Krishna. The Contribution of the Adyar Library to our Knowledge of the texts and textual divisions of the Sāmaveda Brāhmaṇas. *ALB* 3, 1939.

[Tāṇḍya ; Saḍvimśa ; Adbhuta ; Mantra ; Ārṣeya ; Varnśa].

## 26. BRĀHMANAS OF KRŚNA.YV.

1. Kāṭhaka-Brāhmaṇa-Saṅkalanam. Ed. SURYAKANTA. pub. Meharchand Lachhman Dass, Lahore 1943.

[Collection of extracts from the lost Kāṭhaka Brāhmaṇa].

2. Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa. Ed. SHAMASATRI, R. Govt. Or. Lib. 57, Mysore 1921.

3. Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa. AnSS 37, Poona 1938.

[2nd Ed.].

4. VAIDYA, C. V. Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa. V AIOC, Lahore 1928.

5. SARMA, K. Madhava Krishna. A note on the Date of Kauśika Bhaṭṭa Bhāskara. *ALB* 4, 1940.

Bhaṭṭa Bhāskara's comm. on TB, Jñānayajña, not later than 12th cent. A.D.

27. BRĀHMANA OF ŚŪKLA YV : ŚATAPATHA.

1. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa in the Kāṇvīya Recension : Vols. 2 and 3. Ed. RAGHU VIRA. Lahore 1939.

[Vol. 1, edited by W. Caland, published in 1926, Punjab SK Series 10. The posthumous work of Caland revised and edited by Raghu Vira. Vol. 1 contains elaborate hist. introduction giving history of Vedic, particularly Br. lit. The Kāṇva text, complete in 3 Volumes, is published for the first time].

2. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa : Mādhyandina recension. Ed. SASTRI, A. Chinnasvami. Kashi SS 127, Benares 1937.

[Text : footnotes : references to other Vedic texts : pātha-bhedas between Uvata and this Ed. Part I, Kāṇḍas 1-4 ; Part II, Kāṇḍas 5-9 ; Part III, Kāṇḍas 10 to end].

Rev. : K. V. RANGASWAMI, *ALB* 2 (1937).

3. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa of the Mādhyandinas. Ed. CHAUDHARI, C. S. and GAUDA, U. Benares 1938.

4. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa : Vājasaneyi Mādhyandina. pub. Laxmi-Venkateshwar Steam Press, Bombay 1940.

[Mūla-mantra-pāṭha : Rjupāṭha : Sāyaṇa's Bhāṣya called Vedārthaprakāśa : notes : where Sāyaṇa's Bhāṣya is not available, the Bhāṣya of Śrī Harisvāmin is given : complete in 5 volumes].

5. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa. Ed. SASTRI, Vidyādhara and SASTRI, Varṇādhara. Benares.

[with alphabetical index].

6. CALAND, W. Corrections of Eggeling's Translation of the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa. *BSOS* 6, 1931.

7. CALAND, W. A note on the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa. *AO* 10, 1932.

(1) The five ch.s of SPB at the beginning of 13th Book contains double treatment of the Aśvamedha sacrifice. (2) Description in the first 3 adh. agrees with that given in TB, while the description in adh. 4 and 5 agrees with that in Śāṅkhā-

yans SS. (3) SPB knew TB and Śāṅkh. SS. (4) Portion of SPB earlier than VS.

8. PRADHAN, S. N. A note on a passage in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa. *IHQ* 8, Sept. 1932.

9. AUBOYER, Jeannine. The Symbolism of Sovereignty in India according to Iconography ; Parasols and Thrones. *Indian Art and Letters* 12, London 1938.

reference to SPB regarding the significance of Throne for a King.

10. KARNIK, H. R. Some Moral Tales in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa. *J Bom U* 8, Sept. 1939.

11. KARNIK, H. R. Some Moral Tales in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, implying the Condemnation of Certain Vices. X AIOC, Tirupati 1940.

12. KARNIK, H. R. A Legend of Political Wisdom in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa (I-V-4-6-11). *PO* 7, Oct. 42-Jan. 43.

Br. legends may be classified as follows :—(1) symbolical narratives : pure inventions of hieratic priests, (2) historical and popular narratives connected with the then public personalities, (3) philosophical legends, (4) moral narratives : political and worldly wisdom.

13. KARNIK, H. R. A Legend of Worldly Wisdom. *J Bom U* 12, Sept. 1943.

.... SPB I—vii—3-1-8 : *Sarvanāśe samutpanne ardhām tyajali pāñcītah* : Pañcatantra-Hitopadeśa narratives can be traced back to Br. : India is the 'Home-land' of such tales ....

14. KOLANGADE, R. G. *Śrīmad-Yogīśvara-Yājñavalkya-Darśana* : Śatapatha-Paricaya (Marathi). Hubli 1943.

15. SASTRI, Mangala Deva. Harisvāmin, the Commentator of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa. V AIOC, Lahore 1928..

16. SASTRI, Mangala Deva. Harisvāmin, the commentator of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa and the date of Skandasvāmin, the commentator of Rgveda. PWSB studies 8(d).

17. VIDYALANKAR, BUDDHADEV. *Śatapatha me eka patha* Gurukul, Kangri 1929.

A brief study of SPB from the Ārya-samāja point of view.

### 28. GENERAL STUDY OF THE BRĀHMAÑAS.

1. GHOSH, Batakrishna. *Collection of the Fragments of lost Brāhmaṇas*. Modern Publishing Syndicate, Calcutta 1935.

[Collection of Br. quotations from ancillary Vedic lit. as well as from later Vedic lit.]

Rev. : A. B. KEITH, *IC* 3 (1936); L. RENOU, *JA* 228 (1936).

2. DIXIT, V. V. Relation of the Epics to the Brāhmaṇa literature with regard to history, religion and sociology. *PO* 5-6-7, Poona 1941-43.

3. SEHGAL, S. R. Vedica : *iti ha vijñāyate*. *NIA* 5, March 1943.

*iti ha vijñāyate* in Dharma-Sūtra lit. points exclusively to the passages of Brāhmaṇas.

### 29. ĀRANYAKAS.

1. Taittirīya Āraṇyaka. AnSS 36, Poona 1926.

[2nd Ed.]

2. SARMA, K. Madhava Krishna. A note on the Text of the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka. *ALB* 4, 1940.

3. SARMA, K. Madhava Krishna. Date of Bhṛṭṭa Bhāskara. Des. Cat. of MSS. in Adyar Lib. Vol. I.

4. SUBRAHMANYAN, S. The Taittirīya Āraṇyaka : A study of its first Prapāṭhaka. *JOR* 12-13, 1938-39.

### VI. UPANIṢADS.

#### 30. ĪŚA.

1. Īśavāsyopaniṣad, with the Bhāṣya of Śaṅkarācārya. An SS, Poona 1934.

[6th Ed.]

2. Īśa Upaniṣad, with Mādhyava's commentary. Ed. BASU, S. C. Pāṇini Office, Allahabad.

3. Isha Upnishad. Ed. GHOSE, Aurobindo. Arya Publishing House, Calcutta 1941.

[3rd Ed. Text : English trans.]

4. Īśa Upaniṣad. Gita Press, Gorakpore 1940.

[3rd Ed. Text : Śaṅkara's Bhāṣya : Translation of both in Hindi : topical paragraphs : foot-notes].

Rev. : ANON., *Pr. Bl.* 41 (1936).

5. Īśa Upaniṣad. Nirnaya Sagar, Bombay 1930.

6. Īśa Upaniṣad. Ed. RAGHU VIRA. Sarasvati Vihara Series, Lahore 1937.

7. Īśavāsyopaniṣad. Ed. SARMA, Y. Subrahmanyā. Adhyātma Prakāśa Office, Bangalore.

[Text : anvaya : Śaṅkara-bhāṣya : explanatory notes : topical analysis : index].

Rev. : S. J., *Ved. Kes.* 20 (1933).

8. Īśa Upaniṣad. Ed. SHARVANANDA, Swami. Ramakrishna Math, Madras 1932.

[Text : Translation : Comments].

9. Īśavāsyopaniṣad, with Veṅkaṭaṇātha's Bhāṣya. Ed. VĀRADACHARI, K. C. and TATACHARYA, D. T. SV Or. Series 5, Tirupati 1942.

[Crit. edited and translated with notes : Introduction.] Veṅkaṭaṇātha belongs to 13th cent. A.D.

10. VENKATARAMIAH, D. Īśavāsyopaniṣad. *QJMS* 22, 1931-32.

11. AMERICANIVASI. Īśavāsyā Upaniṣadasambandhī eka praśna (A problem about Īśa). *Puruṣārtha* 16, July 1940.

Īśa contains the theory of Henry George and the nature of matter .... (in Marathi).

12. CARPANI, E. G. Īśa Upaniṣad. *IC* 3, July 1936.

13. DUTT, C. C. Sri Aurobindo and the Isha Upanishad. *Sri Aurobindo Mandir Annual* II, 15-8-1943.

14. GADGIL, M. G. Is Bhagavān Śaṅkara the author of the Bhāṣyam on the Īśa Upaniṣad going under his name? *Phil Quart.* XIX (2), Calcutta, July 1943.

The author's answer is in the negative.

15. GHOSE, Aurobindo. Isha Upanishad : Analysis. *Arya* 1, Pondicherry 1914-15.

16. JAGADISHWARANANDA, Swami. *Ishopanishad* : its Practical Teachings. *Pr. Bh.* 38, Mar. 1933.
17. Īśāvāsyopaniṣad. *Kalpaka* 31, 1936.  
[English translation : Fragments and Aphorisms].
18. PRIYARATNA, Pandit. *Īśopaniṣad kā svarūpa* (Hindi). Ma-hesha Pustakālaya, Ajmer.
19. SCHRADER, Otto. A Critical Study of Īśopaniṣad. *IA* 62, Aug.-Nov. 1933.
20. STRAUSS, O. Scholastisches zum Anfang der Īśa Upaniṣad. *Winternitz Comm.* Vol., Leipzig 1933.  
Study of *Kurvanneveha karmāṇi*, etc.
21. VARADACHARI, K. C. Clue into the Understanding of Mystic and Religious Consciousness according to Īśāvāsyopaniṣad—Bhāṣya of Veṅkaṭanātha, X AIOC, Tirupati 1940.
22. VARADACHARI, K. C. Īśāvāsyopaniṣad-Bhāṣya : A Study. *Kane Comm.* Vol., Poona 1941.
23. *Īśāvāsyā-Upaniṣad-Bhāṣya* of Veṅkaṭanātha. Ed. VARADA-CHARI, K. C. and TATACHARYA, D. T. S. V. O. Series No. 5, Tirupati, 1942.  
.... Veṅkaṭanātha's date is 1268-1369 A.D. .... *IU* of the Kāṇva school commented .... introduction and translation by Editors ....  
Rev. : R. Naga Raja SARMA, *Aryan Path* (Feb. 1944); A. P. KARMARKAR, *ABORI* 24.

31. KENA.

1. Kenopaniṣad. An SS 6, Poona 1934.  
[6th Ed. Text : Śaṅkara's Pada and Vākyā Bhāṣyas : ṭīkā of Ānandajñāna].
2. Talavakāra e Vājasaneyi-Saṁhitā-Upaniṣad. Ed. CARPA-NI, E. G. *Samādhi I<sub>a</sub>-II°*, Bologna 1935.  
[Italian translation and philosophical discussion].
3. La Kena Upaniṣad : Texte, traduction et notes. Ed. COTTON, G. *Le Muséon* 44, 1931.

4. Kena Upaniṣad. Gita Press, Gorakhpore 1941.

[3rd Ed. : Text : Sām. Bh. : both translated in Hindi : topical paragraphs : foot-notes].

Rev. : ANON., *Pr. Bl.* 41 (1936).

5. Kenopaniṣad. Ed. SHARVANANDA, Swami. Ramakrishna Math, Madras 1943.

[Text : anvaya : English transl. : comments].

6. Kenopaniṣad, with Rāṅga-Rāmānuja-Bhāṣya. Ed. VARADACHARI, K. C. S. V. Or. Series, Tirupati 1943.

[crit. edited with translation].

7. COTTON, G. La revanche du Brahman. *Mélanges de philosophie orientale*, Louvain 1932.

[Kena 14-26. important contents].

Rev. : W. GAMPERT, *Arch. Or.* 9 (1937).

8. GHOSE, Aurobindo. Kenā Upanishad : Commentary. *Arya* 2, Pondicherry 1915-16.

9. Kena or Talavakāra Upaniṣad. *Kalpaka* 31, 1936.

[English transl.]

### 32. KĀTHA.

1. Kāthakopaniṣad. An SS 7, Poona 1935.

[7th Ed. : Text : Sām. Bh. tīkās of Ānandajñāna and Gopālayatīndra].

2. Kātha Upaniṣad. Ed. GHOSE, Aurobindo. 1919.

[Text : English transl.]

3. Kātha Upaniṣad. Gita Press, Gorakhpore 1942.

[4th Ed. : Text : Sām. Bh. : both translated in Hindi : topical paragraphs : foot-notes].

Rev. : ANON., *Pr. Bl.* 41 (1936).

4. Kāthaka Upaniṣad. *Kalpaka* 32, 1937.

[English transl.]

5. OTTO, R. *Die Kātha-Upaniṣad.* (Welt der Rel. 24) A. Töpelmann, Berlin 1936.

Best German translation and commentary : textual evolution of Kātha discussed.

Rev. : R. SCHMIDT, *OLD* 5 (1937).

6. PREM, ŚRĪ Krishna. *The Yoga of the Kaṭhopaniṣad*. Ananda Pub. House, Allahabad 1943.

.... Kaṭha is a practical treatise written to help us to achieve a real end ...., from death to immortality.

7. RAWSON, J. N. *The Kaṭha Upaniṣad*. An introductory Study in the Hindu Doctrine of God and of Human Destiny. Oxford Un. Pr., London 1934.

Discussion of views of various commentators and of his modern predecessors ; Religious significance of the work ; "Death's Teaching on Immortality" ; .... spiritual isolation means self-mutilation .... a very useful correlation can be established between the spiritual teaching of the Up. and Christianity .... Kaṭha teaches the doctrine of unity, with its consequences in practical mysticism of Yoga .... 'Up. writers do not contradict the doctrine of a plurality of selves, but, taking this for granted, were concerned to emphasise the unity of the individuals in the supreme soul' ....

Rev. : B. C. MAZUMDAR, *IC* 2 (1935) ; S. M. KATRE, *ABORI* 18 (1935) ; W. S. U., *CR* (June 1935) ; J. CHARPENTIER, *BSOS* 7' (1935) ; J. FULLOZAT, *J.A* 228 (1936) ; Betty HEIMANN, *JRAS* 1937.

8. Kaṭha Upaniṣad. Ed. SHARVANANDA, Swami. Ramakrishna Math, Madras 1942.

[5th Ed. Text : anvaya : English transl. : notes].

9. CHATTERJEE, B. K. Kaṭhopaniṣad. *Kalyāṇakalpaṭaru* 7. May 1940.

10. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. A study of the Kaṭha Upaniṣad IV: 1. *IHQ* 11, Sept. 1935.

11. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Notes on Kaṭha Upaniṣad. *NIA* 1, 1938-39.

[instalments].

12. GLASENAPP, H. von. Buddhistisches in der Kaṭhaka Upaniṣad. *ZDMG* 91, 1937.

[Report of a paper read at the General Meeting of the members of DMG in Göttingen—Jan. 1938] .... Th. Stcherbatsky (*Central Conception of Buddhism*) hatte gesehen dass in Kaṭha IV. 14 ff. die Theorie von den in Abhängigkeit voneinander stehenden vergänglichen Daseinselementen (dharma) vom Standpunkt der Atman-Lehre aus bekämpft wird. Eine Bestätigung hierfür geben 6 Stellen des Pāli-Kanons (Saṃy. II,

Āṅg. I usw.) .... Das Gleichnis vom Regenwasser .... Wenn, wie wahrscheinlich, die Up. auf das buddh. Gleichnis in polemischer Form anspielt, ist es anzunehmen, dass die betreffende Versgruppe der Up. nachträglich eingefügt worden ist, oder dass die Up. selbst, im Gegensatz zu der Annahme Oldenbergs und anderer nicht aus vorbuddh. Zeit stammt ....

13. GLASENAPP, H. von. Buddhism in the Kāṭhaka Upaniṣad. *NIA* 1, 1938-39.

14. HEIMANN, Betty. The Problem of the Kāṭhaka Upaniṣad. *NR* 9, June 1939.

.... deals with the general trend of thought and traces the specific difficulties which Kāṭha presents .... overpowering manifoldness of strata of different periods and systems .... embarrassing clash of ideas ....

15. JOHNSTON, E. H. On some Difficulties of the Kāṭha Upaniṣad. *F. W. Thomas Comm. Vol.*, Bombay 1939.

.... application of principles of textual criticism to difficult passages.

16. LESNY, V. The Episode of Naciketas in the Novel of the Czech Poet Julius Zeyer. *India and the World* 2, Nov. 1933.

17. MITRA, S. K. Essence of Vedānta : an Inquiry based on the Kāṭhopaniṣad. *Ved. Kes.* 30, May 1943.

.... the structure of Kāṭha is like that of a pyramid. At the base are the great realizations of Man down the ages, symbolised by the experiences of Naciketas. It blends, more perfectly than any other Up., the two great features, which form the warp and woof of every Up., Realization and Philosophy .... Kāṭha gives the key to Vedantic wisdom through an insistence on Reality as Value .... Value is, *par excellence*, a graded reality ....

18. MITRA, S. K. The Kāṭhopaniṣad : The story of Naciketas or Man's Search for his Soul. *A. B. Dhruva Comm. Vol.*, Ahmedabad.

19. MITRA, S. K. The Philosophy of the Kāṭhopaniṣad. *Ved. Kes.* 30, Aug.-Oct. 1943.

(1) Two Selves in Man. (2) Comparison with the Bhagavad-gītā and the older Up. (3) Salvation, an axiological and not a logical necessity.

20. SARMA, D. S. *The Kaṭhopaniṣad and the Gītā*. pub. M. R. Sheshan, Madras 1932.

[Text of Kaṭha : transl. and notes : detailed comparison of K. and G. in the introduction].

Rev. : C. V. K., *JOR* 6 (1932); ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 38 (1933).

21. SASTRI, P. S. Subrahmanya. *Tirumurukārttu-paṭai* and *Kaṭhopaniṣad*. *JOR* 5, 1931.

22. VISWANATHAN, K. Nachiketa : the Conqueror of Death. *KKT* 8, Dec. 1941.

### 33. PRAŚNA.

1. Praśnopaniṣad. AnSS 8, Poona 1932.

[6th Ed : Text with Śāṁ. Bh.]

2. Praśnopaniṣad. Gita Press, Gorakpore 1941.

[3rd Ed : Text : Śāṁ. Bh.' : both translated in Hindi : topical paragraphs : foot-notes].

Rev. : ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 41 (1936).

3. Praśnopaniṣad. *Kalpaka* 32-33, 1937-38.

[English transl.]

4. Praśnopaniṣad. Ed. SHARVANANDA, Swami. Ramakrishna Math, Madras 1929.

[Text : anvaya : English transl. : comments etc.]

### 34. MUṄDAKA.

1. MuṄḍakopaniṣad. AnSS 9, Poona 1935.

[6th Ed. : Text with Śāṁ. Bh. and Ānandajñāna-ṭikā].

2. MuṄḍakopaniṣad. Ed. GHOSE, Aurobindo. *Arya* VII, Pondicherry 1920.

[English transl.]

3. MuṄḍaka Upaniṣad. Gita Press, Gorakpore 1941.

[3rd Ed : Text : Śāṁ. Bh. : both translated in Hindi : topical paragraphs : foot-notes].

Rev. : ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 41 (1936).

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[English transl.]

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[Text : anvaya : English transl. : notes etc.]

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[6th Ed. : Text : Gauḍa. K. : Śāṁ. Bh. etc.]

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[Text and transl. in Italian : philosophical discussion].

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[3rd Ed. : Text : Gauḍa. K. : Śāṁ. Bh. : All translated in Hindi : topical paragraphs : foot-notes].

Rev. : ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 43 (1938).

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[Text of Up. and Gauḍ. K. in Devanāgarī : English transl. of Up., GK, and SB. : Introduction and notes : foreword by V. Subrahmanya Iyer].

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[English transl. of Up., GK. and SB.]

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[Text : anvaya : literal English transl. : copious notes : introduction. Summary of GK.]

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The philosophical position of the Māndūkya-Kārikā is explained from a new standpoint.

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### 36. TAITTIRĪYA.

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[5th Ed : Text with Śāṁ. Bh. and Ānandajñāna's tīkā].

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[2nd Ed : Text : Śāṁ. Bh. : both translated in Hindi : topical paragraphs : foot-notes].

Rev. : ANON., Pr. Bh. 43 (1938).

3. Taittirīya Upaniṣad. *Kalpaka* 34, 1939.

[English transl.]

4. Taittirīya Upaniṣad. Ed. SHARVANANDA, Swami. Rama-krishna Math, Madras 1942.

[Text : anvaya : English transl. and notes etc.]

5. GUPTA, Babu Ram. Taittirīya Vārttika of Sureśvara : A Study. *All. Ün. Stud.* 8. Allahabad 1932.

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[TU—Sikṣādhyāya—11th anuvāka].

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[5th Ed. Text : Śāṁ. Bh. : Ānandajñāna's tīkā].

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[2nd Ed. Text : Śāṁ. Bh. : both translated in Hindi : topical paragraphs : foot-notes].

Rev. : ANON., Pr. Bh. 43 (1938).

3. Aitareya Upaniṣad. *Kalpaka* 30, 1935.

[English transl.]

4. Aitareya Upaniṣad. Ed. SHARVANANDA, Swami. Rama-krishna Math, Madras 1927.

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[Text and Śāṁ. Bh. translated into English].

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AU II 4 : *puruṣe ha vā ayamādito garbho bhavati* etc.

### 38. CHĀNDOGYA.

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[5th Ed. Text : Śāṁ. Bh. : Anandajñāna's tīkā].

2. Chāndogyopaniṣad. Ed. GAMBHIRANANDA, Swami. Udbodhan Office, Calcutta.

[Text : literal Bengali transl. : explan. notes : index : forms part II of Upaniṣad-granthāvali] .... Introduction deals with the philosophy of Upāsanā.

Rev. : ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 48 (1943).

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[Text : Śāṁ. Bh. : both translated in Hindi : topical paragraphs : foot-notes : Upaniṣad-Bhāṣya, Khaṇḍa 3]

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[Śāṁ. Bh. translated into English : index by Umeśa Miśra].

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[English Transl.]

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Rev. : O. STRAUSS, *OLZ*, 1 (1938),

7. SENART, Emile. *Chāndogya Upaniṣad*. Paris 1930.

[Sanskrit text in transcription : translation and notes in French].

Rev. : W. PRINTZ, *ZDMG* 85 (1931) ; E. H. JOHNSTON, *JRAS* 1931 ; L. RENOU, *J des Savants* 1931.

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10. CARPANI, E. G. A Sanskrit Index to the Chāndogya Upaniṣad. *NIA* 1-3, 1938-41.

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[Textual notes : CU VI. 2-3 : see also *JAOS* 35].

12. PRZYLUSKI, J. Les influences populaires dans la Chāndogyopaniṣad. *BSOS* 5.

Acc. to the author, *bhallākṣa* (CU IV. 1-2) = *bhadrākṣa* (whose eye brings luck and happiness) : .... considerable element of popular superstition is embodied in CU .... authors of CU outside the pale of Brahmanism .... (Also see, PRZYLUSKI, J. La loi de symétrie dans la Chāndogya-Upaniṣad. *BSOS* 5).

13. SEEKER AFTER TRUTH. In Quest of Atman. *Ved. Kes.* 25, 1938.

[elucidation of the Indra-Virocana-quest for Brahman].

14. Chāndogya-Upaniṣad-Bhāṣya. Ed. SHIVASHANKAR, Kavyatīrtha. pub. Vaidika Pustakālaya, Ajmer.

### 39. BRHADĀRANYAKA.

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[5th Ed. Text : Sām. Bh. : Ānandajñāna's tīkā].

2. Br̥hadāraṇyakopaniṣad, with the commentary of Mādhabācārya. Ed. BASU, Chandra V. Allahabad 1933.

[English transl.]

3. GAMBHIRANANDA, Swami. *Br̥hadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*. Udbodhan Office, Calcutta 1944.

[Sk. text ; word for word paraphrase, translation, notes and introduction in Bengali ; indexes].

Rev. : ANON., Pr. Bh. (Oct. 1944).

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[Text : Sām. Bh. : both translated in Hindi : topical paragraphs : foot-notes : Upaniṣad-Bhāṣya Khaṇḍa 4].

5. Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad. *Kalpaka* 39, 1944.  
[English translation].
6. Bṛhadāraṇyakopaniṣad. Ed. MADHAVANANDA, Swami. Advaīta Āśrama, Almora 1941.  
[2nd Ed. : Text : Sāṁ. Bh. : English Transl. : Introduction by S. Kuppuswami Sastrī].  
Rev. : S. R., *Ved. Kes.* 21 (1934) ; R. N. GHOSH, *IC* 2 (1935) ; T. R. CHINTAMANI, *JOR* 10 (1936).
7. SENART, Emile. *Bṛhadāraṇyaka-Upaniṣad*. Traduite et annotée. Paris 1934.  
Rev. : E. G. CARPANI, *Samadhi* I (1935) ; J. FILLIOZAT, *JA* 228 (1936) ; BETTY HEIMANN, *JRAS* 1937 ; V. LESNY, *Arch'Or* 11 (1939).
8. Bṛhadāraṇyakopaniṣad-Vārttika of Sureśvara. AnSS 16, Poona 1937.  
[2nd Ed. Comm. by Ānandajñāna : index of all verses].
9. SASTRI, S. Kuppuswami. Śaṅkara and the Bṛhadāraṇyakopaniṣad. *Pr. Bh.* 39, Aug. 1934.
10. Bṛhadāraṇyaka-Upaniṣad-Bhāṣya. Ed. SHIVASHANKAR, Kavyatirtha ; pub. Vaidika Pustakālaya, Ajmer.

40. ŚVETĀŚVATARA.

1. Śvetāśvataropaniṣad. AnSS 17, Poona 1927.  
[3rd Ed. Text : Sāṁ. Bh. : Dīpikās by Śaṅkarānanda and Nārayaṇa].
2. Śvetāśvatara Upaniṣad. Gita Press, Gorakpore.  
[Text : Sāṁ. Bh. : both translated in Hindi : topical paragraphs : foot-notes].
3. HAUER, J. W. *Ein monotheistischer Traktat Altindiens*. Leopold Klotz Verlag, Stuttgart 1931.  
[German translation and exposition of Śvetāśvataropaniṣad].
4. Śvetāśvatara Upaniṣad. *Kalpaka* 34, 1939.  
[English transl.]
5. Śvetāśvatara Upaniṣad. Ed. THYAGIŚANANDA, Swami. *Ved. Kes.* 22-23, 1935-36.
6. Śvetāśvatara Upaniṣad. Ed. THYAGIŚANANDA, Swami. Ramakrishna Math, Madras 1943.  
[Text : anvaya : English transl. : introduction : notes].  
Rev. : ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 42 (1937) ; P. K. GOODE, *OLD* 2 (Sept. 1938).

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 [with notes].

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 [Report of a lecture delivered at the 6th German Oriental Conf. in Vienna 1930] .... Sv. is a monotheistic tract of a Rudra-Siva sect ....

9. JOHNSTON, E. H. Some Sāṅkhya and Yoga conceptions of the Śvetāśvatara Upaniṣad. *JRAS*, 1930.

#### 41. COLLECTIONS OF PRINCIPAL UP.

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[Vol. I—Īśa to Aitareya : Vol. II—Chānd. and Bṛhadā]. .... Comm. of Up. Br. Yogin is concise and lucid .... parallel passages from minor Up. cited .... detailed table of contents

Rev. : ANON., *Ved. Kes.* 23 (1936) ; P. K. GODE, *OLD* 1 (July 1937) ; J. FILIOZAT, *JA* 229 (1937) ; B. HEIMANN, *JRAS* 1937 ; ANON., *Ved. Kes.* 24 (1937) ; B. GEIGER, *WZKM* 45 (1938) ; V. LESNEY, *Arch Or* 11 (1939).

2. Ekādaśopaniṣad. Ed. AMAR DASS, Swami, pub. Motilal Banarsi Dass, Lahore.

[eleven principal Up. with Sanskrit comm. by Amar Dass].

3. Daśopaniṣadāḥ. AnSS 106, Poona 1937.

4. The Ten Principal Upaniṣads, with Śāṅkarabhāṣya. Bangalore 1927-28.

5. BELLONI-FILIPPI, F. *Due Upaniṣad* : La dottrina del Bianco e del Nero Yajurveda. pub. R. Carabba, 1932.

[Italian transl. and exposition of Bṛhadā. and Katha.]

Rev. : E. G. CARPANI, *JRAS* 1935.

6. Upaniṣad-Granthāvalī : Ed. GAMBHIRANANDA, Swami. Udbodhan Office, Calcutta 1941.

[Part I. Isa, Kena, Kaṭha, Praśna, Mūḍaka, Māṇḍūkya, Taitti., Ait., Śvetāśva. Text : transl. in Bengali : crit. and exegetical notes : indexes : Introduction deals with main themes of Up.]

7. Upaniṣads with Śāṅkarabhaṭṭa (and Hindi translation). Gita Press, Gorakpore 1937-38.

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[Transl. : Outline of the philosophy of Up. : Annotated Bibliography].

Rev. : E. J. THOMAS, *JRAS* 1932.

9. Aṣṭāvīṁśatyupaniṣadah. Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay 1930.

10. ROER, (MITRA and COWELL). *Chāndogya and Kauṣitaki Brāhmaṇopaniṣads*. Madras 1932.

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[Text in Devanāgarī : transl. and notes in English : Śāṁ. Bh. and Ānandagiri's gloss].

12. Ten Upaniṣads. Ed. SHIVANANDA, Swami. Shivananda Pub. League, Rishikesh.

13. Principal Upaniṣads. Ed. SHIVANANDA, Swami. Shivananda Pub. League, Rishikesh 1942.

[Vol. I—Iśa, Kena, Kaṭha, Praśna, Mundaka. Text : meaning : notes : comments in English].

14. Daśopaniṣad. pub. Vaidika Pustakālaya, Ajmer.

15. VIDYARTHİ, R. C. *Prasthāna-Trayī or The Three-fold Vedānta*. Gita Bhavan, Agra 1944.

.... a compendium of 12 principal Up. and a no. of valuable extracts from MBh. etc. .... Text in Devanāgarī and English translation, introduction and notes ....

Rev. : I. RAY, *Pr. Bh.* (Sept. 1944); ANON., *Ved. Kes.* (Sept. 1944).

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.... an interesting and scientific explanation of the story of Naciketas in TB and Kaṭha ....

2. BANERJEE, S. The Four Great Sayings. *Ved. Kes.* 21, Mar. 1935.
3. BELVALKAR, S. K. Some Upaniṣadic Notes. *Rev. Phil. Rel.* 1, March 1930.
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4. CARPANI, E. G. Vācārambhaṇa. *NIA* 2, June 1939.  
[Italian : ref. A. K. Coomaraswamy's 'Vedic Exemplarism'].
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6. JAGADISWARANANDA, Swami. Om : Its meaning and significance. *Ved. Kes.* 20, Sept. 1933.  
Discussion of Kaṭha II. 15-17 ; Mundaka III. 4 ; Praśna V. 1-7.
7. PRABHAVANANDA, Swami. Thou Art That. *Ved. Kes.* 24, Sept. 1937.
8. SARMA, Gangarama. An Upaniṣadic Interpretation. *PO* 5, April 1948.
9. STRAUSS, Otto. Some Scholastic remarks on the mahāvākyā : *tat tvam asi*. *Woolner Comm. Vol.*, Lahore 1940.

43. MINOR UP. : SINGLE.

1. DUMONT, P. E. The Avyakta Upaniṣad. *JAOS* 60, 1940.  
[Sectarian Up. : Vaiśnava : related to Nṛsiṁhatāpanīya Up. : Introduction : text : English transl.]
2. GLASENAPP, O. von. *Die Kaivalya-Upaniṣad*. Königsberg 1931.  
[German transl.]
3. CHINTAMANI, T. R. Kauśitaki Br̥ahmaṇopaniṣad. XII AIOC (Summary), Benares 1943-44.  
.... Kauśitaki Up. of RV. is not identical with but is distinct from the Sāṅkhayana ....
4. Maitrāyaṇa Br̥ahmaṇa Upaniṣad. *Kalpaka* 35-36, 1940-41.  
[English transl.]

5. Maitri or Maitrāyaṇīya Upaniṣad, with commentary of Rāmatīrtha. Ed. COWELL, E. B. BI, Calcutta 1935.

[Vol. I : Text ; Vol. II : Transl. and Notes in English : new edition].

6. Maṇḍala-Brāhmaṇopaniṣad. Govt. Or. Lib. 10, Mysore.  
7. Nṛsiṁhapūrvottaratāpanīya-Upaniṣad. AnSS 30, Poona 1929.

[2nd Ed.]

8. MITRA, Jagdish Chandra. A postscript on the Sāvitrī Upaniṣad. IC X (2), Oct-Dec. 1943.

....ref. 'Sāntipāṭha and the Affiliation of Up.' [IC VIII 2-3]  
.... Three versions of the SUP. are available .... (1) one mentioned in the Gopatha Br. (I. 1.31-38); (2) one mentioned in the Jaiminiya Br. (IV. 12); (3) one mentioned in the Muktikā Up. list .... they are in the chronological order and represent Brāhmaṇic, Āraṇyaka-Up., and Purāṇic versions of the SUP ....

9. Śuka-Rahasya-Upaniṣad. Kalpaka 27, 1932.

[English transl.]

10. Triśikhi-Brāhmaṇa-Upaniṣad. Kalpaka 28, 1933.

[English transl.]

11. Yogaśikha-Upaniṣad. Kalpaka 29-30, 1934-35.

[English transl.]

#### 44. COLLECTIONS OF MINOR UP.

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[Paramahaṇīsa ; Atmopaniṣad ; Amṛtabindu ; Tejobindu ; Sarvopaniṣad ; Brahmopaniṣad ; Āruṇeyi ; Kaivalya. 3rd Ed. Text : Introduction : English rendering : Comments].

2. Śaiva Upaniṣads; with the commentary of Upaniṣad-Brahma-Yogin. Adyar Lib. 9, 1925.

Akṣmālikā ; Atharvaśikha : Atharvaśiras ; Kālāgnirudra ; Kaivalya ; Gaṇapati ; Jābāli ; Dakṣināmūrti ; Pañcabrahma ; Bṛhat-Jābāla ; Bhasma-Jābāla ; Rudra-Hṛdaya ; Rudrākṣa-Jābāla ; Śarabha ; Śvetāśvatara.

3. Śākta Upaniṣads, with the commentary of Upaniṣad-Brahma-Yogin. Adyar Lib. 10, 1925.

Tripura ; Tripuratāpīnī ; Devī ; Bahvṛca ; Bhāvanā ; Sarasvatī-rahasya ; Sītā ; Saubhāgyalakṣmī.

4. Sāmānya-Vedānta Upaniṣads, with the commentary of Upaniṣad-Brahma-Yogin. Adyar Lib. 7, 1921.

Akṣi ; Adhyātma ; Annapūrṇa ; Ātmā ; Ātmabodha ; Ekākṣara ; Kauśitakibrāhmaṇa ; Garbha ; Nirālamba ; Paingala ; Prāṇagnihotra ; Māntrika ; Mahā ; Muktikā ; Mudgala ; Maitrāyaṇī ; Vajrasūcikā ; Sāriṇaka ; Śukarahasya ; Sarvasātṛa ; Sāvitri ; Subāla ; Surya ; Skanda.

5. AIYANGAR, T. R. Srinivasa and SASTRI, S. Subrahmanya. *Sāmānya-Vedānta Upaniṣads* : English Translation. Adyar Lib. 24, 1941.

[Vols. I and II : Translators follow the comm. of Up. Br. Yogin : introductory note for each Up.]

6. Saṃyñāsa Upaniṣads, with the commentary of Upaniṣad-Brahma-Yogin. Adyar Lib. 12, 1929.

Avadhūta ; Āruni ; Katharudra ; Kuṇḍika ; Jābāla ; Turīyātītāvadhūta ; Nāradaparivrājaka ; Nirvāṇa ; Parabrahma ; Paramahāṁsaparivrājaka ; Paramahāṁsa ; Brahman ; Bhikṣuka ; Maitreyī ; Yājñavalkya ; Sātyāpanīya ; Saṃnyāsa.

7. Unpublished Upaniṣads : Minor, with the commentary of Upaniṣad-Brahma-Yogin. Adyar Lib. 14, 1933.

(a) Yoga Up. :—Yogaṛāja. (b) Sāmānya-Vedānta Up. :—Advaita ; Ācamana ; Ātmapūjā ; Ārṣeya ; Itihāsa ; Caturveda ; Cākṣusa ; Chāgaleya ; Turiya ; Dvaya ; Nirukta ; Piṇḍa ; Praṇava ; Bāskalamantra ; Maṭhāmnya ; Viśrāma ; Saunaka ; Sūryatāpiṇī ; Svāsatīvedya. (c) Vaiṣṇava Up. :—Urdhvapūṇḍra ; Kātyāyana ; Gopīcandana ; Tulasi ; Nārada ; Nārāyanapūrvatāpiṇīya ; Nārāyaṇottaratāpiṇīya ; Nrīśīṁhaṣaṭcakra ; Pāramātmika ; Yajñopavīta ; Rādhā ; Lāṅgūla ; Śrīkrishnapuruṣottamasiddhānta ; Saṅkarṣana ; Sāmarahasya ; Sudarśana . (d) Śaiva Up. :—Nilarudra ; Pārāyaṇa ; Bilva ; Mṛtyulāṅgūla ; Rudra ; Liṅga ; Vajrapāṇijara ; Vatuka ; Sivasamikalpa ; Śiva ; Sadānanda ; Siddhāntaśikha ; Siddhāntasāra ; Heramba. (e) Śākta Up. :—Allā ; Ātharvaṇadvītiya ; Kāmarājākilitoddhāra ; Kālikā ; Kālimedhādikṣita ; Gāyatrirahasya ; Guhyakālī ; Guhyasodhānyāsa ; Pitāmbara ; Rājaśyāmalārahasya ; Vanadurga ; Śyāma ; Śrīcakra ; Śrividyaṭāraka ; Śoḍha ; Sumukhī ; Harīṣa-śoḍha.

Rev. : J. FILLOZAT, JA 225 (1934).

8. Vaiṣṇava Upaniṣads, with the commentary of Upaniṣad-Brahma-Yogin. Adyar Lib. 8, 1923.

Avyakta ; Kalisantaraṇa ; Kṛṣṇa ; Garuḍa ; Gopālapūrvatāpiṇī ; Gopālottaratāpiṇī ; Tārasāra ; Tripādvibhūtimahānārā-

yāna ; Dattātreya ; Nārāyaṇa ; Nṛsiṁhapūrvatāpīnī ; Nṛsiṁhotarataṭapīnī ; Rāmapūrvatāpīnī ; Rāmottaratāpīnī ; Rāmarahasya ; Vāsudeva ; Hayagrīva.

9. AIYANGAR, T. R. Srinivasa and MURTI, G. Srinivasa. The *Vaiṣṇava-Upaniṣads* : English Translation. *ALB* 5 ff, 1942 onwards.

[Transl. based on the comm. of Up. Br. Yogi is being serially published].

10. Yoga Upaniṣads, with the commentary of Upaniṣad-Brahma-Yogin. Adyar Lib. 6, 1920.

Advayatāraka ; Amṛtanāda ; Amṛtabindu ; Kṣurika ; Tejobindu ; Trīśikhibrāhmaṇa ; Darśana ; Dhyānabindu ; Nādabindu ; Pāśupatabrahma ; Brahmavidyā ; Maṇḍalabrahmaṇa ; Mahāvākyā ; Yogakuṇḍali ; Yogacūḍāmaṇi ; Yogatattva ; Yogasikha ; Varāha ; Saṇḍilya ; Haṁsa .

11. AIYANGAR, T. R. Srinivasa and ŚASTRI, S. Subrahmanya. *Yoga Upaniṣads* : English Translation. Adyar Lib. 20, 1939.

Transl. follows the comm. of Up. Br. Yogi, the only commentator of 108 available Up. .... Introductory note for each Up. .... valuable for a correct estimate of the mystic practices of ancient aspirants ....

Rev. : ANON., *M* in *I* 19 (1939) ; G. DANDOY, *NR* 9 (1939).

12. Thirty Minor Upaniṣads. Ed. AIYAR, K. Narayanaswami. Madras 1914.

[English transl. 1 Vedanta ; 2 Physiological Up. ; 3 Mantra ; 4 Saṁnyāsa ; 5 Yoga].

13. Sārtha Upaniṣat-Saṅgraha. Ed. BHAGAVAT, H. R. Poona 1922.

[Text with Marathi transl.]

14. Vaidika Karma-Yoga or Upaniṣad-ratna-prakāśa. Ed. BHIDE, S., pub. Gitā Dharm Maṇḍala, Poona.

[A Marathi journal dealing with Up. : started in 1928].

15. Amṛtabindu and Kaivalya Upaniṣads. Ed. SASTRI, A. Mahadeva. pub. V. R. Sastrulu and Sons, Madras 1925.

[Text with comm. and English transl.]

16. SIVANANDA, Swami. *Ten Upaniṣads dealing with Rājayogī*.

17. PANTULU, N. K. Venkatesan. The Upaniṣads of the Atharvaveda. *QJMS* 26, July-Oct. 1935.

## 45. SELECTIONS.

1. Upaniṣads, The. *Jaina Gazette* XL (11-12)

[Extracts with transl. and introductory notes].

2. MAHADEVAN, T. M. P. *The Upanishads*. G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras.

[Selections from 108 Up. with English transl.]

3. RAJAGOPALACHARI, C. *Upaniṣads for the Lay Reader*. pub. Hindustan Times, Delhi 1938.

Rev. : P. K. GODE, *OLD* 2 (Oct. 1938).

4. SHIVĀNANDA, Swami Sarasvati. *Dialogues from Upaniṣads*. Amritsar.

[Conversational sections selected from principal Up., except Iśa and Māṇḍūkya].

5. TEAPE, W. M. *The Secret Lore of India* : One perfect life for all. Cambridge 1932.

[24 selected passages from principal Up. put into English verse : introduction and conclusion].

Rev. : W. STEDE, *JRAS* 1933.

## 46. GENERAL STUDY.

1. AMMAL, O. K. Anantalakshmi. Studies in the Upaniṣads. *JOR* 3-4.

.... Symbols and Upāsanās in Up. : Transmigration and Karma : Varqa-Āśrama (Sūdras formed a section of the original inhabitants of India) : Education : Position of Women .... (instalments).

2. BARUA, B. M. Upanisā-Upaniṣad. *IC* 2, Jan. 1926.

3. BHATTACHARJEE, U. C. External Evidence about the Teachers of the Upaniṣads. *IA* 70, 1926.

4. BHATTACHARJEE, U. C. Interpretation of the Upaniṣads. *IA* 71, 1927.

[Also see : BHATTACHARJEE, U. C. The Teachers of the Up., III AIOC ; Upaniṣad-texts and their position in Śruti-lit., *JASB* 22; Pre-Up. Teachers of Brahmavidyā, *IHQ* 3 ; The Up.-Scholar, *IHQ* 3 ; The Home of the Up., *IA* 72 (The home was Videha-Magadha).]

5. CHATTERJEE, Basanta Kumar. The Upaniṣads and Image-worship. *KKT X* (7), Gorakhpur, July 1944.

....it is possible for Brahman to assume a form (Cf. Kena Up. ref. to *Yakṣa*; CU ref. to *hiranmaya puruṣa*) .... *pratikopāsanā* is recommended ....

6. FALK, M. *Upāsanā et Upaniṣad*. *RO* 13.

7. GUPTA, Nolini Kanta. Readings in the Upaniṣads. *Pr. Bh.* 39, July 1934.

(1) Upaniṣadic Symbolism. (2) The Several Lights which man possesses.

8. HORRWITZ, Ernest P. The Upaniṣads and World Literature. *Ved. Kes.* 25, July 1938.

Up. wisdom recurs in Celtic song.

9. HORRWITZ, E. P. The Upanishads and Red Russia. *Pr. Bh.* 47, Aug. 1942.

H. envisages the expansion of Up. ideas in post-war Russia.

10. KATRE, S. M. *Early Buddhist Ballads and their Relation to the Older Upaniṣadic Literature*. London 1931.

Doctrines of Ātman, Karman, Existence, Emancipation. [Ph. D. Thesis ; copy in London Univ. Lib.]

11. KATRE, S. M. Some fundamental Problems in the Upaniṣad and Pali Ballads. *Rev. Phil. Rel.* 5, 1935.

Doctrines of Ātman and Karman.

12. MAHADEVAN, T. M. P. The Synthetic Method of the Upaniṣads. *Pr. Bh.* 43, July 1938.

....Vedantic method is a synthesis of the objective and the subjective ways of approach to the non-dual Absolute .... adhiidaivata—cosmic ether .... adhyātma—ether of the heart .... cf. Uddālaka in CU ....

13. MITRA, Dayamoy. Echo of Upanishadic Mysticism in the Poetry of A. E. *Pr. Bh.* 43, Mar. 1938.

14. MITRA, Jagadish Chandra. Śāntipāṭha and the Affiliation of Upaniṣads. *IC VIII* (2-3).

.... the Śāvitri Up. of a later date, as mentioned in the Mukti-kā Up., is really an Ātharvaṇic treatise in spite of its Sāma-vedic Śānti ....

15. MITRA, Jagadish Chandra. A Side-light on the later Upaniṣadic Eschatology. *IHQ* XX (1), Mar. 1944.  
 .... eschatology in *varāha* Up. ....

16. PODDAR, Hanuman Prasad. *Upaniṣadkā Caudhā Ratna* (Fourteen Jewels of the Up.). Gita Press, Gorakhpore 1937.  
 [Hindi transl. of 14 edifying anecdotes from Up.]

17. RAGHAVAN, V. The Nārāyaṇopaniṣad-Bhāṣya. *ALB* 4, 1940.  
 [MSS. notes : author of Bhāṣya is Mādhavācārya].

18. RAO, P. Nagaraja. The Upaniṣads. *Ved. Kes.* 28, 1941-42.

19. ROY, Satish Chandra. *Upaniṣader Marmavāṇi*. pub. Mantu Smriti Bhandar, Sylhet.  
 [Bengali presentation of the main Up. teachings in terms of modern thought .... Part I, Isa and Kena. Part II, Kaṭṭhal].

20. SARKAR, M. N. Teachings of Upanishads. *J Dept Lett* 7, Calcutta Univ.

21. SARKAR, Mahendranath. *Upaniṣader Alo*. Calcutta Univ.  
 [2nd enlarged Ed. Bengali exposition of the essential truths in the Up.]  
 Rev. : JAGADISWARANANDA, *Pr. Bh.* 44 (1939).

22. SARMA, Y. Subrahmanya. *Upaniṣattugaḷa Modalane Paricaya*. Adhyātmaprakāśa Office, Holenrasipur 1941.  
 [A sort of prolegomena, in Kannada, to the study of 10 Up.]

23. SHENDE, N. J. The Atharvaṇic Upaniṣads. *Prācyā* V, I(2), April 1944.  
 .... scope and nature of AV—Up. .... their genesis ; the AV—element in older Up. ; AV—teachers and their teachings ; Deities figuring in the Up. ; provisional time-limit, 500 B.C. to 500 A.C. ....

24. SHRIVASTAVA, S. N. L. The Message of the Upanishads. *Pr. Bh.* 46, Oct. -Nov. 1941.  
 [A comprehensive account of Up. lit. and philosophy].

25. TATVABHUSHAN, S. N. *Lectures on the Theism of the Upaniṣads and other Subjects*. Lahore 1921.

26. VIMUKTANANDA, Swami. Socio-Religious Life in the Upanishadic Age. *Pr. Bh.* 43, April 1938.

.... Up. religion presents itself in two forms, social and spiritual. In its social aspect, it is concerned with *Nīti* governing the various social institutions, and, in its spiritual aspect, it consists of *Upāsanā* (worship) and *Yoga* (psychic control) culminating in *Anubhūti* (apperception) and *Mokṣa* (final liberation) ....

## VII. VEDĀNGAS.

### (A) ŚIKṢĀ.

#### 47. R̥K-PRĀTIŚĀKHYA.

1. R̥gveda-Prātiśākhya : Śrī-Maharṣi-Śaunaka-praṇitam : Uvvaṭa-Bhāṣya-saḥitam. BenSS 14, Benares.

[in 4 Khaṇḍas].

2. R̥gveda-Prātiśākhya of Śaunaka : Vol. III. Ed. SASTRI, Mangala Deva. Punjab Oriental Series 24, Lahore 1937.

[edited with comm. of Uvvaṭa from original MSS. : introduction : critical and exegetical notes : English transl. : several appendices. Vol. II—Text. Indian Press, Allahabad 1931. Vol. I—Introduction (in Press)].

3. R̥gveda-Prātiśākhya : Pāṛṣada-Sūtram. Ed. SASTRI, Pashupati Nath. Sk. Sāhitya Pariṣad Series 17, Calcutta 1927.

[with a comm. based on Uvvaṭa's comm.]

4. PILLAI, P. K. N. The R̥gveda Padapāṭha—A Study with special reference to the R̥gveda-Prātiśākhya. *BDCRI* 2, June 1941.

5. SASTRI, Mangala Deva. Analysis of the Contents of R̥gveda-Prātiśākhya. *PWSBS* 4(c), Benares.

#### 48. ATHARVAVEDA-PRĀTIŚĀKHYA.

1. Atharvaveda-Prātiśākhya. Ed. SURYAKANTA. pub. Meher Chand Lachhmi Dass, Lahore 1939.

[crit. edited with introduction, notes, indices etc. for the first time : an entirely new and unique acquisition].

## 49. SĀMAVEDA-PRĀTIŚĀKHYA.

1. Ṛktantram. Ed. SURYAKANTA. pub. Meher Chand Lachhmi Dass, Lahore 1933.

[A Prātiśākhya of SV : edited with introduction, notes, indices, comparative study etc.]

Rev. : L. RENOU, JA 228 (1936).

2. SURYAKANTA. Mixture of Prātiśākhya 'A' and 'B' in the Light of the Sāma-Parīṣṭa. Woolner Comm. Vol., Lahore 1940.

3. *Laghu-Ṛktantra-Saṃgraha* and *Sāma-Sapta-Lakṣaṇa*. Ed. SURYAKANTA. Lahore 1941.

[edited for the first time with comm., notes, introduction embodying a complete list of the nomenclatory grammatical lit. and indices].

## 50. TAITTIRĪYA-PRĀTIŚĀKHYA.

1. Taittirīya-Prātiśākhya, with Māhiṣeya's Bhāṣya, 'Pada-kramasadana'. Ed. SARMA, V. Venkatarama. Madras Un. Sk. Series 1, Madras 1930.

[crit. ed. with appendices etc.]

Rev. : K. C. CHATTERJI, IHQ 7 (1931).

2. NARASIMHAYYA, M. L. Svarabhakti according to the Taittirīya-Prātiśākhya. JOR 10, 1936.

3. SANKARAN, C. R. The Concept of Keynote in the Taittirīya-Prātiśākhya. JOR 14, Jan.-March and April-June 1940.

.... Nature and significance of the Svarita with special reference to its Pracaya variety ..

## 51. ŚŪKLA YV-PRĀTIŚĀKHYA.

1. Śūkla-Yajuh—Prātiśākhyaṁ Śrī-Kātyāyana-Maharṣi-praṇītam, with the Bhāṣya of Uvvaṭa. BenSS 5, Benares.

[in 6 khaṇḍas].

2. Vājasaneyi-Prātiśākhya of Kātyāyana. Ed. SARMA, V. Venkatarama. Madras Un. Sk. Series 5, Madras 1934.

[with comm. of Uvvaṭa and Anantabhaṭṭa : preface by C. K. Raja].

Rev. : L. RENOU, JA 228 (1936); E. FRAUWALLNER, WZKM 44 (1937).

3. SARMA, V. Venkatarama. *Critical Studies on Kātyāyana's Śukla-Yajurveda-Prātiśākhya*. Madras Un. Sk. Series 6, Madras 1935.

4. GELPKE, Fritz. *Anantabhaṭṭa's Padārtha-prakāśa : Ein Kāṇva Kommentar zum Vājasneyī-Prātiśākhya*. Göttingen 1929.

## 52. GENERAL STUDY.

1. GHOSH, M. M. Prātiśākhyas and Vedic Śākhās. *IHQ* 11, Dec. 1935.

2. SASTRI, Mangala Deva. A Comparison of the Contents of R̥gveda, Vājasaneyi, Taittirīya and Atharvaveda Prātiśākhyas. *PWSBS* 5(d), 7(e), Benares.

3. SASTRI, N. Mallikarjuna. Comparative Study of the Taittirīya-Prātiśākhya and the Vyāsāśikṣā. IX AIOC, Trivandrum 1937.

4. VISVABANDHU SASTRI. *Mūlāryabhaṭṭiyadhvani-viparināmanadarśikā*. V. V. R. Inst., Lahore.

## 53. ŚIKṢĀ AND ALLIED LITERATURE.

1. Āpiśali-Śikṣā. Ed. RAGHU VIRA. *JVS* 1, 1934.

.... The best general treatise on phonetics : earlier than Pāṇini : phonetic introduction to grammar : deals exhaustively with the mode of production of sound-material and its final culmination into individual articulate sounds : not associated with any particular branch of Veda : used extensively by Pāṇinean and non-Pāṇinean schools of grammar ....

2. Āpiśali Śikṣā. Ed. VIDYABHUSANA, A. C. pub. Śrī Bhāratī Publishing Co., Calcutta.

[Text in Devanāgarī with Bengali translation and copious notes].

3. Bhāradvāja-Śikṣā. Ed. DIKSHITAR, V. R. R. and AYYAR, P. S. S. GOS, Class A-6, Poona 1938.

.... belongs to Taittirīya .... acc. to Siddhānta-Śikṣā, the Bh. Ś. takes the first rank among the list of Śikṣās .... This Ś. is named Sāṁhitika Ś. in the comm. of Vyāsa-Ś., which is a Jatā-Ś. .... Bh. Ś. is mentioned as one of the nine Ś. which relate to the Taittirīya in the Taitt. Prā. .... also edited by E. Sieg, Berlin 1892 (Roman script and Latin notes) ....

4. DIKSHITAR, V. R. R. Author of a Commentary on the Bhāradvāja-Śikṣā. *ALB* 6, 1942.

.... Nāgeśvara is the author of the comm. ....

5. SARMA, K. Madhava Krishna. Author of a Commentary on the Bhāradvāja-Śikṣā. *ALB* 5, 1941.

.... author of the comm. is Jatāvallabha Lakṣmaṇaśāstrī ....

6. Kauhali-Śikṣā. Ed. SADHURAM. *JVS* 2, 1935.

.... Kauhali (°halī or °hadi) is an ancient name .... acc. to MBh., K is father of Aṣṭāvakra .... K-Ś. belongs to Taittirīya Śākha .... about 81 Kārikās given here ....

7. Nāradīyā-Śikṣā. Ed. NARAYANASWAMI, Dikshit. Sanskrit Mahāpāṭhaśālāpatrikā 18-19. Mysore 1942-43-44.

8. Pāṇiniya-Śikṣā : Śikṣā-Vedāṅga ascribed to Pāṇini. Ed. GHOSH, M. M. Calcutta Univ., Calcutta 1938.

[crit. edited in all its five recensions : introduction : transl. : notes : two comm. : Weber's ed. in 1858 (in 2 recensions) : S. Varma takes into account 3 recensions : Ghosh utilises new material and later researches].. This reconstructed Śikṣā contains certain features, which help to place it in a period before 500 B.C. ....

Rev. : J. BLOCH, *BSL* 40 (1940).

9. Pāṇiniya-Śikṣā, with Pañjikā-Bhāṣya. HariSS 10, Benares.

10. Pāṇiniya-Śikṣā, with 'Pradīpa' of Rudraprasāda. HariSS 59, Benares.

[svaravaidikaprakriyāsthaphakkikāvivaraṇam].

11. Pāṇiniya-Śikṣādi-daśapāṭha-saṅgrahah. HariSS 1, Benares.

12. RAGHU VIRA. Discovery of the lost Phonetic Sūtras of Pāṇini. *JRAS* 1931.

13. Saṁśīrya-Śikṣā. Ed. CHOWDHURY, Tarapada. *JVS* 2, 1935.

.... S. belongs to the Saṁśīrya Śākhā of RV. .... Saunaka's Rk-Prātiśākhya also is related with the same Śākhā .... this ed. is based on a Devanāgarī copy of a Kerala MS. ....

14. APRABUDDHA. New Light from the Shiksha. *Bharati* I(1), Nagpur, Oct. 1943.

[ref. to Pāṇiniya Śikṣā].

15. CHATTERJI, K. C. Svaramaṇijarī by Narasimha Śūri, with commentary, 'Parimala', by Girinātha. COR 2, July 1935.

[Treatise on Vedic accents].

16. Caraṇa-Vyūha-Sūtram of Śaunaka, with the Commentary of Mahīdāsa. KashiSS 132, Benares.

17. Caraṇa-Vyūha-Sūtram of Śaunaka, with the Commentary of Mahīdāsa. Ed. SASTRI, A. D., Lahore 1938.

[with notes].

18. Upanidāna-Sūtram. Ed. SASTRI, Mangala Deva. PWSB Texts 37, Benares.

[with introduction by Ed.]

(B) SŪTRAS : ŚRAUTA, GRHYA, DHARMA, ŚULBA.

54. AGNIVEŚA.

1. Agniveśa's Grhya-Sūtra. Ed. RAVI VARMA, L. A. TSS 144, Trivandrum 1940.

55. ĀPASTAMBA.

1. DUMONT, P. E. A Note on *na stanān sarīmr̥śati*. NIA 2, June 1939.

ĀpSS VI. 4.2 : Caland's transl. "after the milk has been caused to flow by the calf one does not touch the teats with the wet hand, as is done in ordinary circumstances." Dumont, on the basis of a TB passage, suggests the transl. "He does not touch more than one teat at a time" ....

2. OERTEL, H. Zu Caland's Übersetzung des Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra. ZII 8, 1931.

.... CALAND'S transl. of ĀpSS. published between 1921 and 1928 at Göttingen and Amsterdam .... it is the first complete transl. of a SS. .... many grammatical, text-crit. and exegetical notes given by C. .... OERTEL'S article contains (1) Konjekturen zu Sarī und Br. (2) Grammatisches, Lexico-graphisches usw. ....

3. Āpastamba-Śrauta-Sūtra-Bhāṣya. Govt Or Lib., Mysore.

4. Āpastamba Dharmasūtra. Ed. SASTRI, Maganlal G. BSS 44 and 50. Poona 1932.

[3rd Ed. : originally edited by G. Bühler].

Rev. : R. L. TURNER, BSOS 8 (1935).

5. Āpastamba-Dharmasūtra, with the Commentary, Ujjvalā, by Haradatta. Ed. SASTRI, Chinnasvami. KashiSS 93, Benares 1933.

Rev. : K. B. IYER, *JOR* 7 (1933).

6. Āpastamba-Dharmasūtra-Mañjari. Ed. SURYANARAYANA R. N. Brahmarshi Gurukulam Series 1, Mysore 1935.

[Analytical rearrangement in a systematic manner of the contents of ĀpDS in Sanskrit .... elaborate English introduction : alphabetical Sk. glossary].

Rev. : S. A., *Ved. Kes.* 22 (1935)

7. Āpastamba-Śulbasūtra, with the Commentaries of Kapardīsvāmin, Karavindu and Sundararāja. Ed. SRINIWASACHAR, D. and NARASIMHACHAR, V. S. Govt Or Lib. 73, Mysore 1931.

### 56. ĀŚVALĀYANA.

1. Āśvalāyana-Śrautasūtram, with Siddhānti Bhāṣya. Ed. SASTRI, Mangala Deva. PWSB Texts 6, Benares.

2. Āśvalāyana-Gṛhyasūtram. AnSS 105, Poona 1937.

[with Vṛtti : Gṛhya-Pariśista by Nārāyaṇa and Kārikās by Bhaṭṭa Kumārila].

3. Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra. Ed. RAVI TIRTHA, Swami, Adyar Library, 1944.

[with comm. of Devasvāmin and Nārāyaṇa : Vol. I—Adh. 1].  
Rev. : P. K. GODE, *Aryan Path* (Sept. 1944).

4. AIYANGAR, A. N. Krishna. Āśvalāyana-Gṛhyasūtra with the Bhāṣya of Devasvāmin : English Translation. ALB 1943.

[published serially].

5. Āśvalāyana-Gṛhya-Mantra-Vyākhyā of Haradatta Miśra. TSS 138, Trivandrum.

6. APTE, V. M. Āśvalāyana-Mantra-Samhitā. ABORI 20, 1938-39.

[Description of 2 MSS. of ĀśMS in the India Office Library].

7. APTE, V. M. A Textual Criticism of the Āśvalāyana Gṛhya-sūtra. BDCRI 1, Mar. 1940.

8. APTE, V. M. Non-Rgvedic Mantras rubricated in the Āśvalāyana-Gṛhyasūtra : Their Sources and Interpretation. NIA 3, 1940-41.

[in instalments].

9. RAJA, C. Kunhan. The Āśvalāyanagrhyamantrabhbāṣya. *ALB* 2, 1937-38.

[Description of palm-leaf MS. .... Mantras occurring in ĀŚGS are commented upon in this Bh.]

10. RAJA, C. Kunhan. The Āśvalāyana-Gr̥hyasūtra-Bhbāṣya of Devasvāmin. *ALB* 2, 1937-38.

[Malabar recension].

11. LAKSHMINARASIMHIA, M. A note on the Authorship of Āśvalāyana-gr̥hya-mantra-vyākhyā. *IHQ* 17, Dec. 1941.

.... at least of the 1st adh., the author is Cakrapāṇi and not Haradatta ....

#### 56a. BAIJAVĀPA.

1. BHAGAVADDATTA. *Baijavāpa-Gr̥hyasūtra-Saṅkalanam*. IV AIOC, Allahabad 1926.

#### 57. BAUDHĀYANA.

1. GORAKH PRASAD. On the Age of the Baudhāyana-Śrautasūtra. *JRAS* 1936.

2. Baudhāyana-Dharmasūtram, with Vivaraṇa of Govindānandasvāmin. KashiSS 104, Benares.

#### 58. BHĀRADVĀJA.

1. Bhāradvāja-Śrautasūtra. Ed. RAGHU VIRA. *JVS* 1-2, 1934-35.

.... a sister SS to the Āp. ...., published for the first time .... belongs to the Khā (Kā)ñdikeya group of the Taittiriyas .... Text based on five MSS. Deva. and Grantha ....

#### 59. DRĀHYĀYANA.

1. Drāhyāyana-Śrautasūtra, with the commentary of Dhanvin. Ed. RAGHU VIRA. *JVS* 1, 1934.

.... Paṭalas 11-15 : text made known for the first time : Dr. belongs to the Rāṇayaniya Śākhā of SV .... Text based on 8 MSS—Deva. and Grantha .... first ten Paṭalas ed. and published, thirty years ago, by J. N. Reuter of the Univ. of Helsingfors in Denmark ....

2. Drāhyāyana-Gr̥hyasūtra, with Vṛtti of Rudraskanda. Muzaffarpur.

## 60. GOBHILA.

1. Gobhila-Grhyasūtram, with commentary of Bhaṭṭānārāyaṇa, son of Mahābala. Ed. BHATTACHARYA, Chintamani. Calcutta Sanskrit Series 17, Calcutta 1936.

[crit. edited from original MSS with notes and indices].

2. VEDANTATIRTHA, Vanamali. *Grhyasūtras of Gobhila*. Calcutta Sk Series 28, Calcutta 1941.

[transl. into English with notes and introduction].

3. Gobhila-Grhyasūtram. Ed. JHA, Mukunda Bakshi. KashiSS 118, Benares 1936.

[ritual-work of SV-Kauthuma .... ed. with original Sk. comm. by Jha, called Mṛḍulā].

## 60a. JAIMINĪYA.

1. Jaiminiya Grhya Sūtra. Ed. CALAND, W. pub. Motilal Banarsi Dass, Lahore.

.... Text .... Extracts from original commentary .... English translation by Caland ....

## 61. KĀTHAKA.

1. FUKUSHIMA, N. A Collection of the Sūtra elements from the Kāthakam. *Comm. Vol. Science of Rel.*, Imperial University, Tokyo 1934.

2. RAGHU VIRA. *The Fragments of Kāthaka-Śrautasūtra* : I. Univ. of Panjab, Lahore 1928.

3. RAGHU VIRA. *Kāthaka-Śrautasūtra Fragments*. JVS 2, 1935.

....KSS has yet to be discovered .... a few hundred of Kāthaka quotations published by R. in Oriental College Magazine, Lahore 1928 .... in this article, two MSS from Calcutta and Benares are described and their transcription is given ....

4. SURYAKANTA. *Kāthaka-Śrautasūtra-Saṅkalanam*. pub. Mehar Chand Lachhmi Dass, Lahore 1943.

[collection of extracts from the lost KSS].

5. Kathagrhyasūtram. Kashmir Series of Texts and Studies.

## 62. KĀTYĀYANA.

1. Śrautasūtram of Kātyāyana. Ed. SARMA V. Vidyabilas Press, Benares 1933.

2. Kātyāyana-Śulbasūtram. Ed. NENE, G. KashiSS 120, Benares 1936.

[with Karkabhbhasya, Mahidharavrtti and notes].

#### 62a. KAUŚIKA.

1. Atharvavediya Kauśika Grhya Sūtra. Ed. SINGH, Udaiya Narayan. Madhurpur 1942.

.... ed. with Hindi translation ....

#### 62b. KAUŚITAKI.

1. Kauśitaki Grhya Sūtra. Ed. CHINTAMANI, T. R. pub. University of Madras, 1944.

#### 63. KAUTHUMA.

1. Kauthuma-Grhyasūtra. Ed. SURYAKANTA. pub. Meher Chand Lachhman Dass, Lahore 1943.

[crit. edited for the first time with notes and introduction].

#### 64. KHĀDIRA.

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[belongs to SV : Udayanārāyaṇa's comm.]

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.... Mahīdhara, commentator on adh. 17 of VS (= Rudrabhāṣya) and on anuvāka 2.9 of MS, lived in the latter half of 16th cent. .... Veṅkaṭanātha lived later than 1540 A.D. .... The comm. is not of Abhinava Saṁkara, but of his pupil, Veṅkaṭanātha ....

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.... in determining the meaning of a word Bergaigne has taken to the comparison of analogous formulae .... mythology and cult of the Vedas are so interdependent that one could not be explained without the help of the other .... Vedic sacrifice is an imitation of some celestial phenomenon reduced into two groups—Solar and meteorological ....

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.... for understanding of Veda, knowledge of Sanskrit, however profound, is not sufficient .... a wide study of the mystics of different parts of the world from the point of view of universal tradition will bring about greater appreciation of Veda .... [Transl. and comm. on passages from RV, X. 72 ; 90 ; 129 ; BAU I. 2 ; and Maitri Up.]

Rev. : W. PRINTZ, *ZDMG* 88 (1934); RAGHU VIRA, *JVS* 1 (1934) ; E. FRAUWALLNER, *WZKM* 42 (1935); W. WUEST, *OLZ* 38 (1935); S. M. KATRE, *ABORI* 16 (1935); V. S. R., *Ved. Kes.* 22 (1935); V. LESNY, *Arch. Or.* 9 (1937); C. K. RAJA, *ALB* 2 (1937); J. C. TAVADIA, *JCOI* 31 (1937); ANON., *JUPHS*, 10 (1937).

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[Marathi].

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 [excerpts from the writings of Maharshi Narayanier and his school of thought] .... Purāṇas, as the first Śāstra, are the safest guide for Veda ....

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 Rev. : B. P. BHOJPURI, *Jaina Antiquary* X (1).

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 .... ref. AV XX. 127. 7-10 ; ABr. 6.5.32 ; Kauś Br. 30.5 ; Gopatha Br. 2.6.12 ....
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 .... fundamentally the Bible and the Indian scripture give the same teaching .... e.g. RV X. 129:= ManuSm I. 5-11:= Genesis I. 1-4 ....  
 Rev. : E. FRAUWALLNER, *WZKM* 42 (1935).
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 Vol. I : Part I—Vedic Commentators ; 1927. Part II—Brāhmaṇas and Āranyakas ; 1931. Part III—Vedic Sākhās ; 1935.  
 Rev. : L. D. BARNETT, *JRAS* 1929.

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[in Sanskrit].
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[Presidential address : Vedic Section : II Indian Culture Conf. 1937].
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.... revelation of the Gāyatrī in that part of India ....
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[Marathi essays on :—AV ; AB ; Charms about Women in AV ; Takman ; Paficajana ; Cāturvarṇya ; Gods of Avesta ; Sins of Gods ; 43 Legends in AB ; Royal hymns in AV].
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13. CHATTERJEE, B. K. The Vedas. *Kalyana Kalpataru* 8, Sept. 1941.
14. CHATTERJEE, M. M. The Vedic Divisions. *JASB* 26, 1930.  
.... the division of Veda into AV, YV, SV and RV represents four different stages of the society indicating the great intellectual advance in search after truth ....
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.... Gītā has drawn inspiration from Vedas .... has only elaborated and restated some of the Vedic conceptions .... Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna in one car fighting a battle correspond to Indra and Kutsa (son of Arjuna) in one car fighting in heaven .... human soul and Divine soul fight together for a noble goal ....

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[report of a lecture delivered at 6th German Oriental Conference in Wien 1930] .... methodological problems of research in Veda and Avesta .... against Hertel's views expressed in *Arische Feuerlehre* .... against Junker's views regarding Avesta-alphabet ....

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.... Veda is mystic and symbolic poetry .... the physical and psychical worlds were to their eyes a manifestation and a two-fold and diverse and yet connected and similar figure of cosmic godheads, the inner and outer life of man a divine commerce with the gods .... the Veda is the spiritual and psychological seed of Indian culture and the Up. the expression of the truth of highest spiritual knowledge and experience ....

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.... B. is responsible for the classification of Veda ....
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[Sanskrit-Hindi].

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[Sanskrit-Hindi].

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[with original texts : Ghosā, Sūryā, Yamī, Gārgī, Maitreyī].

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.... does not accept the generally accepted heterodoxy of K ....

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 . . . . .

## IX. VEDIC CHRONOLOGY.

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 .... RV knows of Zoroastrians ....

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.... Purāṇas were in existence even in the prehistoric period ....
14. SENGUPTA, P. C. Age of the Brāhmaṇas. *IHQ* 10, Sept. 1934.  
.... between 3102 and 2000 b.c. ....
15. SENGUPTA, P. C. The Solar Eclipse in the Rgveda and the Date of Atri. *JASBL* 7, 1941.  
.... RV V. 40. 5-9 .... 26th July 3928 b.c. is the date of the solar eclipse in RV .... also the date of Atri who observed that eclipse .... .... .... .... ....

16. SENGUPTA, P. C. Time-Indications in the Baudhāyana Śrautasūtra. *JASBL* 7, 1941.

.... the mean date for the Bau.ŚS rules for sacrifices should be taken as the year 887-86 B.C. ....

17. SETH, H. C. The Age of Zoroaster and the Rgveda. *JNagl* 7, Dec. 1941.

.... close affinity exists between the hymns of RV and the Gāthās of Z. .... Z's date is 6th cent. B.C. .... Veda and Avesta contain references to persons and events of that period .... the age of RV was therefore 6th cent. B.C. ....

18. SETH, H. C. Certain Vedic, Avestan and Greek traditions and the Age of the Rgveda. *ABORI* 23, 1942.

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## X. STUDY OF VEDIC RHETORIC, MUSIC, STYLE ETC.

### 86. FIGURES OF SPEECH.

1. BHANDARKAR, D. R. The Development of Figure of Speech in the Rgveda Hymnology. *Kane Comm. Vol.*, Poona 1941.

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[Ref. J. GONDA : *Stilistische Studie over AV I-VII*, Wageningen 1938] .... alliteration and rhyme cannot be considered as poetical embellishments only but are full of deeper meaning ....

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Rev. : E. H. JOHNSTON, *JRAS* 1941..

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[Vol. 14 : Similes of Vāmadeva; Vol. 16 : Similes of Atris ; Transl. with annotations : study from rhetorical point of view].

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[English transl. of A. BERGAIGNE : "Quelques observations sur les figures de rhetorique dans le RV"].

### 87. STYLE.

1. GONDA, J. *Stilistische Studie over Atharvaveda I-VII*. Wageningen 1938.

.... careful study of parallelisms, repetitions, rhyme, anaphores etc. in AV .... they are not merely poetical devices but possess some magical significance ....

Rev. : S. M. KATRE, *OLD* 3 (1939); L. RPNOU, *BSL* 40 (1940); E. H. JOHNSTON, *JRAS* 1940.

### 88. MUSIC.

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[deals with the method of singing the Sāmans : and the musical importance of Sāmans].

2. AIYAR, M. S. Ramaswami. Sāmagāna. *JBHU* 2.

3. APTE, V. M. Some Problems concerning Sāmagānas that await investigation : A statement. *BDCRI* 4, 1943.

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.... The magic and cosmic effect of a tone sung in a certain way and at a certain pitch in relation to some other notes was

and is of paramount importance in the system of Vedic offerings .... Vedic music went through a long process of development showing most remarkable points of resemblance with that of liturgic chant of the Roman Catholic Church. The three stages of development from speech to song are visible here as in Roman Catholic liturgy .... the even murmur of the *Yajus* by the Adhvaryu is comparable to the *lectiones* in the R. C. Church .... the recitation of the *ycas* by the Hotar, having the compass of 3 or at most 4 notes, is comparable to R. C. *accentus* .... the singing of a regular melody by the different priests of SV, the Prastotar and the Pratihotar, with their helpers, is comparable to the *concentus* in the R.C. liturgy ....

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.... Three main varieties of music : (1) Music of Voice-Modulation : *Svarasamgīta*. (2) Music of Sound-Variation : *Varnasamgīta*. (3) Music of time-regulated accent : *Tālasamgīta*. .... the first variety lies at the basis of Vedic metres. ....

#### 89. METRE.

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.... Yāska's *chandāṁsi chādanāt* is a symbolical expression. Cf. Ch. Up. I. 4.2 .... the root *chad-chand* means 'to cover, to please' .... the word *chandas* has the following senses : (1) desire, longing for. (2) Sacred text of Vedic hymns. (3) Metre .... In *Uṇādi Sūtras*, the word is derived from *cand—ścand* meaning 'to gladden, to please', the initial *c* being changed to *ch* ....

2. EDGERTON, Franklin. The Epic Trīṣṭubh and its Hypermetric Varieties. *JAOS* 59, 1939.

3. IYER, D. G. Gopalakrishna. Upaniṣadic Prosody. IV AIOC, Allahabad 1926.

4. JACOBI, Hermann. Über die ältesten indischen Metriker und ihr Werk. *IL* (Grierson Comm. Vol.), Lahore 1933.

5. LOMMEL, H. Untersuchungen über die Metrik des jüngeren Avesta. *ZII* 1 and 5, 1922 and 1927.

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[Thesis for M.A. : copy in Univ. Lib.] ... analysis of metres in Kena, Kaṭha, Iśa, Mundaka and Śvetāśaṅga. .... comparison with corresponding RV metres and Epic metres ... emendations suggested ....

7. SASTRI, P. S. Rgvedic views on Metre. XII AIOC (Summary), Benares 1943-44.

.... (1) RV-poets had a fairly advanced conception of metre.  
(2) Relationship between poetry and metre was recognised (X. 124.9).

8. SOR, R. Vedijskije Zametki. *Učenyje zapiski Instituta jazyka i literatury* 3, Moscow 1928.

[deals with the melodic structure of the gāyatrī].

9. WELLER, H. Zur Metrik des Rgveda und des Avesta. *ZDMG* 86, 1933.

[report of a lecture delivered at Halle : also see, H. Weller. "Beitäge zur Metrik des Veda", *ZII* 1 (1922)].

10. WELLER, H. *Anahita : Grundlegendes zur arischen Metrik*. W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart 1938.

[a comprehensive treatise on Indo-Ir. metre].  
Rev. : R. C. ZAEHNER, *JRAS* 1940.

## 90. ACCENT.

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2. SASTRY, N. S. The Vedic Circumflex. *Bull. of Phonetic Studies* 1, Oct. 1940.

[nature of Vedic svarita].

3. VARMA, Siddheshwar. Studies in the Accentuation of the Sāmaveda. VI AIOC, Patna 1930.

## 91. POETRY.

1. ANANDAPRIYA, Sri. Some Aspects of Poetic Symbolism.  
*Rev. Phil. Rel.* 10, July 1941.

.... the whole of RV is permeated with symbols calling forth to the mind of the early Aryans the pattern of universal life in which he and his *psyche* formed an integral part ....

2. BOSE, A. C. The Poetic Approach to the Divine in the Vedas. *Pr. Bh.* 46, Dec. 1941.

.... Terms of splendour .... delicate human touches .... 'Divine' contemplated in different relations to man and universe .... the female idea of divinity etc. are poetic visions of Divinity ....

3. CHAKRAVARTHY, G. N. Poetry and Romanticism in the Rgveda. *PO VII*, April-July 1942.

4. DATTA, Kalica P. Ancient Indian Poetry and Drama. *Pr. Bh.* 45, June 1940.

5. JACOBI, H. Zur Frühgeschichte der indischen Poetik. SBBAW, München 1928.

[Auszug in *Forschungen und Fortschritte* 5, 1929].

6. RUBEN, W. Die Theorien der Inder über das dichterische Schaffen. *OLZ* 32, 1929.

7. SASTRI, P. S. Rgvedic Theory of Poetry. XII AIOC (Summary), Benares 1943-44.

.... Vedic poets composed their songs not with the rituals in their view. They wrote the songs purely for the sake of Art and devoted themselves to the worship of Beauty .... Rgvedic theory of poetry can be summed up in five verbs: *kṛ*, *iakṣ*, *bhar* (*vac*, *brū*, *ir*), *jan*, *sṛj*. The first two relate to the formal aspect of poetry, the last two speak of the inner content of poetry, while the third represents the fusion of these

.... They have only one theory of poetry and this approaches idealistic view .... Poetry is the translation of a Vision and the poet is only a medium of that Revelation .... *apauruṣeyatva* indicates inspiration ....

8. VIVIDISHANANDA, Swami. Mysticism in Indian Poetry. *Ved. Kes.* 23, Nov. 1936.

.... philosophical mysticism of Veda and Up. .... devotional mysticism of later Indian poetry ....

## 92. LITERARY FORMS AND CRITICISM.

1. BROWN, W. Norman. Change of Sex as a Hindu Story Motif. *JAOS* 47, 1927.

.... Indra in love with Dānavī Vilistengā went to live among Asuras, assuming a female form among women, and a male form among men ....

2. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. The Nature of "Folklore" and "Popular Art". *QJMS* 27, July-Oct. 1936.

[ref. to Vedic folk-tales].

3. DASGUPTA, H. N. *The Indian Stage*. Calcutta 1934-38.

[in two Volumes : Vol I—Drama and the RV ; Drama and the Up. etc.].

4. DIVEKAR, H. R. Who first introduced Nāṭya on earth ? *ABORI* 5, 1923-24.

5. GANGOLY, O. C. Some evidences for the early History of Indian Drama. *NIA* 5, 1942-43.

6. KEITH, A. B. *The Sanskrit Drama*. Oxford 1924.

.... Dramatic elements in Vedic lit. .... Dialogues of the Veda .... Dramatic elements in Vedic ritual ....

7. KONOW, Sten. *Das indische Drama*. Strassburg 1920.

.... Vedic Origin ....

8. MANKAD, D. R. Rūpa—a dramatic spectacle. *IHQ* 16, 1940.

9. SHUSTERY, M. A. Dramatic Composition in Sacred Literature. *Ved. Kes.* 25, July 1938.

.... an account of dramatic elements present in some sections of Veda, Avesta, Quoran .... RV X. 95 and other dialogue hymns.

10. WINTERNITZ, M. Ancient Indian Ballad Poetry. *CR*, Dec. 1923.

## XI. LEXICONS.

## 93. LEXICOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

1. DEVI, Akshaya Kumari. *A Biographical Dictionary of Puranic Personages*. Vijaya Krishria Bros., Calcutta 1942.

.... author has brought together parallel ideas of mythological significance in the light of the archaeological discoveries of the ancient civilisations of Babylon, Asia Minor, Egypt, Crete, Iran, Baluchistan, Mohenjodaro etc. .... and has tried to discover the mystic background of Puranic mythology .... Rev. : V. M. INAMDAR, *Aryan Path* (Oct. 1942); A. N. KRISHNAN, *ALB* 7 (1943).

2. GRASSMANN, H. *Wörterbuch zum Rig Veda*. Otto Harrasowitz, Leipzig 1936.

[anastatic reprint].

Rev. : J. C. TAVADIA, *ABORI* 13 (1937); S. M. KATRE, *OLD* 9 (1938).

3. HORWITZ, E. P. Concise Semantic Dictionary of Sanskrit Language. *ABORI* 9, 1927-28.

[21 specimen words]

4. Dharma-Kośa. Ed. JOSHI, Lakshman Sastri (and an Editorial Committee). *Prajña Pāthaśālā*, Wai 1937.

[Vol. I—Vyavahāra-Kānda].

Rev. : V. G. PARANJPE, *ABORI* 19 (1938); P. K. GODE, *OED* 1 (1938); K. B., *JOR* 12 (1938); L. RENOU, *JA* 230 (1938).

5. MAROUZEAU, J. *Lexique de la terminologie linguistique*. Paul Geuthner, Paris 1933.

Rev. : F. LEXA, *Arch Or* 8 (1936).

6. NEISSER, W. *Zum Wörterbuch des Rgveda*. D.M.G. 16-4, Leipzig 1924-30.

Rev. : M. BLOOMFIELD, *JAOS* 45 (1925); F. O. SCHRADER, *OLZ* 35 (1932).

7. RAU, C. V. Sankar. *A Glossary of Philosophical Terms*. Sanskrit-English. S V Oriental Series 3, Tirupati.

[embracing all systems of Indian Philosophy].

8. RENOU, Louis. Index Védique. *JVS* 1-2, 1934-35.

[index of new, rare and significant words from Vedic lit. .... latest researches taken into account : particularly words from Brāhmaṇas and Sūtras].

9. SADHALE, G. S. *Upaniṣad-Vākya-Mahākośa*. Bombay 1940.

[A concordance to 223 Up. texts : in two Volumes].

Rev. : P. K. GODE, *NIA* 6 (1949).

10. SCHMIDT, R. *Nachträge zum Sanskrit-Wörterbuch in kürzerer Fassung von Otto Böhlingk.* Otto Harrasowitz, Leipzig 1928.  
Rev. : L. D. BARNETT, *JRAS* 1929 ; I. NOBEL, *OLZ* 33 (1930).

11. STSCHOUPAK, N. ; NITTI, L. ; RENOU, L. *Dictionnaire Sanskrit-français.* Paris 1931-32.  
Rev. : J. BLOCH, *BSL* 32 (1932) ; V. LESNY, *Arch Or* 5 (1933) ; H. N. RANDLE, *JRAS* 1936.

12. THOMSON, Stith. *Motif-Index of folk-literature.* Helsinki 1932-34.  
[A classification of narrative elements in folk-tales, ballads, myths, fables, mediaeval romances, exempla, fabliaux, jest-books and local legends : Vol. 1-3 : A to H].  
Rev. : R. FICK, *GGA* 197 (1935).

13. VISHVABANDHU, Sastri. *Vaidika-Śabdārtha-Pārijāta.* V. V. R. Inst., Lahore 1929..  
[A Vedic etymological Dictionary : critical trilingual record of ancient and modern interpretations with textual citations and philological cognations : Fascicule 1].

14. VISHVABANDHU, Sastri. *Vaidika-Padānukrama-Kośa.* Śāntakuṭī Vedic Series 1, Lahore 1935-36.  
[A universal register of Vedic vocabulary, with introduction, supplements, reverse-index and appendices : Vol. II—Brāhmaṇas and Āranyakas. Part 1—*a* to *n* ; Part 2—*t* to *h*].  
Rev. : L. RENOU, *J.A* 228 (1936) ; H. OERTEL, *GGA* 3-4 (1938).

15. VISVABANDHU SASTRI. *Vaidika-padānukramakośa-praṇīti.* V.V.R. Inst., Lahore.  
[Sanskrit introduction to *Vaidika-padānukramakośa*].

16. VISVABANDHU SASTRI. *Vaidikapadānukrama Koṣṭya-Śāstriya-bhittikā.* V. V. R. Inst., Lahore.  
[English].

17. WADDELL, L. A. *Sumer-Aryan Dictionary,* Luzac, London 1927.  
Rev. : G. IPSSEN, *OLZ* 32 (1929).

18. WINTERNITZ, M. *A concise Dictionary of Eastern Religions* (being the index volume to Sacred Books of the East Series). London 1925.

19. WÜST, W. *Vergleichendes und etymologisches Wörterbuch des Alt-Indoarischen (Altindischen)*. Carl Winter, Heidelberg 1936.

[parts 1-3] .... an excellent monograph on *cākṣma* ....  
 Rev. : F. EDGERTON, *JAOS* 56 (1936); E. BENVENISTE, *BSL* 36 (1936);  
 A. DEBRUNNER, *Geistige Arbeiten* 3 (1936); B. K. GHOSH, *IHQ* 12 (1936);  
 V. PISANI, *RSO* 16 (1936); J. KURYLOWICZ, *RO* 11 (1936); L. RENOU,  
*J.A.* 228 (1936); S. M. KATRE, *OLD* 1 (1937); B. K. GHOSH, *IC* 3  
(1937); S. M. KATRE, *ABORI* 18 (1937).

## XII. STUDY OF VEDIC WORDS.

### 94. STUDY OF WORDS : GRAMMATICAL, ETYMOLOGICAL, EXEGETIC, ETC.

1. AGRAWALA, Vasudeva S. The meaning of 'Bhastrika'. *Gopalakrishnamacharya Comm. Vol.*, Madras 1942.

.... *Aṣṭādhyāyī* IV. 4.16 .... *bhastrādibhyah s̥ham* .... bhastrika is a person engaged in river transport by means of rafts of inflated skins .... *maṣkā* is the Semetic equivalent in meaning of Sanskrit *bhastrā* ....

2. AIYANGAR, P. T. S. The words *ārya* and *drāviḍa*. *JOR* 3, 1929.

3. APTE, V. M. Ḍgvedic Studies : Apropos *mahaṇ* in *mahaṇrāye*. *BDCRI* 2, June 1941.

4. APTE, V. M. Ḍgvedic Studies 2 : All about *vrata* in the Ḍgveda. *BDCRI* 3, 1942.

5. APTE, V. M. The root *ven* and its verb forms in the Ḍgveda. *A. B. Dhruva Comm. Vol.*, Ahmedabad.

6. AUSTIN, W. M. and SMITH, H. L. Sanskrit *Parśu* and *paraśu*. *JAOS* 57, 1937.

7. BAGCHI, P. C. Some Linguistic Notes. *IHQ* 9, March 1933.

.... *mataci* (CU I. 10.1) from *madaki-*, means locust .... Kannada word *midiche* is a loan from IA .... *pedu* (in Veda) means elephant ....

8. BAILEY, H. W. Indo-Iranica. *Trans. Philolog. Soc.* 1936.

.... *durosa* ....

9. BANERJI-SASTRI, A. Vedic *opāśa* and *kaparda*. *JBORS* 18, Mar. 1932.

.... *opāśa* and *kaparda* (RV X 85.8 ; 114.3) meant types of

head-dresses, specially for females .... This is borne out by archaeological discoveries ....

10. BENVENISTE, E. Communication. *BSL* 37, 1936.  
.... *āyu* = forme vitale, longue durée, éternité .... *yuvan*  
....
11. BLOCH, J. Sanskrit vibhītaka. *BSL* 34, 1934.
12. BLOCH, J. La charrue védique. *BSOS* 8, 1936.  
.... Rgvedic *kars* ....
13. BROUH, John. *Sattayā*. *BSOS* XI (2), 1944.  
.... The word, in legal and commentator literature in connection with Brahmanical gotra-system, means "implicitly" ....
14. CALAND, W. Absolutive *samplonināya*. *AO* 1, 1922.
15. CALAND, W. Vedica. *AO* 9, 1931.  
.... MS IV. I. 1, 2.6 .... *pretvarīyā*.
16. CARPANI, E. G. Il termine *samkalpa*. *F. W. Thomas Comm. Vol.*, Bombay 1939.  
.... esoteric interpretation of the Vedic philosophical term *samkalpa* ....
17. CHARPENTIER, Jarl. Some Sanskrit and Pāli notes. *IL* (Grierson Comm. Vol.), Lahore 1933.  
.... *avādhwamśa* (AV V. 22.3) .... *nistrimśa* .... *potru* ....
18. CHARPENTIER, Jarl. Beiträge zur indoiranischen Etymologie. *Pavry Comm. Vol.*, London 1933.  
.... *padāti* .... *pūṣan* ....
19. CHARPENTIER, Jarl. "Irano-skythische" Eigennamen in Rigveda—Eine Nachprüfung. *MO* 28, 1934.  
.... the thesis of Hillebrandt that, in certain parts of RV, Iranian proper names are found, and its further elaboration by Wüst, (Geiger Comm. Vol., 1931) are shown to be untenable ....
20. CHARPENTIER, Jarl. Beiträge zur indischen Wortkunde. *MO* 26-27, 1935.  
....! *vibhīdaka*, *śyena*, *naraka*, *svilna* ....

21. CHARPENTIER, Jarl. *Śakadhūma*. *BSOS* 8, 1936.

.... AV VI. 128 .... *Śakadhūma* is king of stars in AV .... its original sense is dung-smoke, which is a name of a constellation .... RV I. 164. 43 .... *Śakadhūma* = *Kṛttikā* ....

22. CHATTIERJI, S. K. Two new Etymologies. *ZII* 9, 1932.

23. CHATTERJI, S. K. Some etymological notes. *NIA* 2, Oct. 1939.

.... *kareṇu, tundicela* ....

24. CHATTOPADHIYAYA, K. The word *ari* in the R̥gveda Samhitā. *IL* (Grierson Comm. Vol.), Lahore 1933.

.... *ari* used in good as well as bad sense .... *ari* in bad sense perhaps derived from Sumerian *erim* or *ari* (= foe) .... or *ari* in two different senses possibly derived from two altogether different IE words ....

25. CHAUDHARI, N. N. The Interpretation of some of the obscure Vedic words and hymns. IX AIOC, Trivandrum 1937.

.... *āghṛṇi, nāka, nāsatyau* ....

26. CHAUDHARI, Tarapad. On the interpretation of some doubtful words in Atharvaveda. *JBORS*, 1931.

27. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Indian Architectural Terms. *JAOS* 48, 1928.

[explained on the basis of Vedic texts].

28. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. *Kha* and other words denoting 'zero' in connection with the metaphysics of space. *BSOS* 7, 1934.

29. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. *Tathāgata*. *BSOS* 9, 1939.

.... countless Buddhist terms, e.g. *arhat* and *attā*, are purely Vedic .... Buddha legend is almost wholly made up of Vedic material with only such modifications as are inevitable when the eternal birth is to be retold in terms of a temporal narrative .... Buddha, the 'kinsman of the Sun', the 'eye of the world', and 'great person' of the Pāli texts, who may be represented in art by a pillar of fire, is an incarnation (*avatāra*) of the Vedic Agni .... in connection with the advent of Agni, verb *ā + gam* is characteristically employed in RV (X. 53.1, VI. 52.5) .... [cf. E. J. THOMAS : *Tathāgata*, *BSOS*. 8].

30. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. *Uṇāliriklau* and *atyārciyata*. *NIA* 6, June 1943.

.... the dual *ūnātiriktau* indicates that Prajāpati as progenitor and ruler is to be regarded as a syzygy of conjoint principles, male and female (for which there is plenty of evidence) .... *atirikta* = plus or male ; *ūna* = minus or female ; *atyaricyata* = became emptied out ; poured out ....

31. DEBRUNNER, A. Ved. *akṣibhyām.* *IF* 53, 1935.
32. DEBRUNNER, A. *Dyāvāpṛthivī* or *diyāvāpṛthvī?* *Lg* 11, June 1935.
33. DEBRUNNER, A. A-I. *Ūryāvabhi*—“spine”. *NIA* 3, 1940-41.
34. DUCHESNE-GUILLEMIN, J. Indo-Iranica. *BSOS* 10.  
.... *varpas* .... *rūpa* ....
35. DUMONT, P. E. Vedic *anyedyuh* and *ubhayedyuh*. (*ubhayadyuh*). *JAOS* 59, 1939.  
.... *anyedyuh* (AV I. 25.4; VII. 116.2; AB V. 29) .... *ubhayedyuh* (AV. I. 25.4; VII. 116.2; VIII. 10.21; AB V. 29) .... *anyedyuh* = on only one part of the day .... *ubhayadyuh* = on both parts of the day ....
36. EDGERTON, F. Counter Rejoinder. *JAOS* 40, 1920.  
.... RV VI. 56.1 .... *ādiś* ....
37. EDGERTON, F. The Sanskrit ghost-word *\*padviñśa*. *JAOS* 51, 1931.  
.... the word occurs in Lātyāyana SS II. 2.11 .... the original reading was *padviñśāt* or *padbiñśāt* ....
38. EDGERTON, F. Concluding remarks to A. Debrunner's article “*dyāvāpṛthivī* or *diyāvāpṛthvī?*” *Lg* 11, 1935.
39. ERDÖDI, József. Finn. *Sampo* < ai. *skambha*. *IF* 50, 1932.
40. FAY, E. W. Phonetic and Lexical notes. *JAOS* 40, 1920.  
.... RV VI. 56.1 .... *ādeśa* ....
41. FAY, E. W. Rejoinder to Professor Edgerton. *JAOS* 40, 1920.  
.... *ādiś* ....

42. GHOSH, B. K. *Vedica*. *IHQ* 10, Sept. 1934.

.... *kakud* .... *kakubh* .... *kaśyapa* .... *pedu* ....

43. GHOSH, E. N. *Takman* of Atharvaveda. VI AIOC, Patna 1930.

.... *takman* from *tañca* (= to contract) = what affects the body : malarial fever ....

44. GOKHALE, V. N. A note on the word *gopītha*. *ABORI* 19, 1938-39.

.... from *pā* = to protect .... *gorakṣaṇa* ....

45. GONDA, J. Altind. *pratisara*, *sraj* und Verwandtes. *AO* 15, 1937.

.... *pratisara* not found in RV, but in AV II. 11.2 .... it means 'amulet' .... not to be derived, as is usually done, from *sarati* = to flow ....

46. GONDA, J. Altind. <sup>o</sup>*ania-*, <sup>o</sup>*antara-*, usw. *Bijdragen Tot De TVNI*, 1938.

47. GONDA, J. The meaning of the word *alavikāra*. *F. W. Thomas Comm. Vol.*, Bombay 1939.

.... from magical-religious point of view and from rhetorical point of view ....

48. GONDA, J. *The meaning of Vedic bhūṣati*. Wageningen 1939.

.... *bhūṣ* is nothing but a causative of *bhū* and meant something like 'cause to become (what is desirable or efficient), strengthen, honour etc.' .... these are well-established meanings of the regular causative of *bhū* in classical Sanskrit, *bhāvayati* .... cf. *bhāvanā* = efficient force of a verbal form .... in the word *bhūṣaṇa*, the magical significance of ornaments is emphasised ....

Rev. : F. EDGERTON, *Ly* 16 (1940).

49. HOPKINS, E. W. Words of defamation in Sanskrit legal language. *JAOS* 45, 1925.

.... Vedic *nid*, *nind*, *pīy*—all old IE words ....

50. HOPKINS, E. W. *rte śrāntasya* (RV IV. 33.11). *JAOS* 49, 1929.

51. HOPKINS, G. S. *Indo-European "deiwoś" and related words.* Ling. Soc. Am., 1932.  
 .... Vedic *devas* .... [Lg. dissertation].  
 Rev. : A. MEILLET, *BSL* 34 (1934).

52. JOHNSTON, E. H. The root *rap* in the Rgveda. *JRAS*, 1934.  
 .... Vedic *rap* divided into two roots : one used originally in the intensive only .... AV *rap* = hold to ; favour ; help ; be devoted to ....

53. JOSEPH, T. K. *Iṣṭakā* and *iṣṭya*. *IHQ* 8, June 1932.  
 [Ref. *IHQ* 7, Dec. 1931] .... acc. to Przyluski, the words are non-Aryan ....

54. JOSHI, Sitarama. *An attempt to arrive at the correct meaning of some obscure Vedic words.* PWSBSt. 7(d), Benares.

55. JOSHI, Sitarama J. Some words of the Rgveda. *All. Un. Stud.* 5, 1929.  
 .... *asridhaḥ* .... *sridh* = faulty committance of sacrificial rites ....

56. JOSHI, S. J. The two Rgvedic words, *mṛla* and *mṛlaya*. *JBHU* 3, 1939.

57. KALIMA, J. Fi. *sannas*, 'Grenzstein'. *FUF* 21, Helsinki 1933.  
 .... Vedic *stambhaḥ* ....

58. KANE, P. V. The meaning of *ācāryah*. *ABORI* 23, 1942.

59. KATRE, S. M. Indo-Arica I. *BDCRI* 1, 1939-40.  
 .... OIA. *ūrṇā-vabhi* (TB I. 1.2.5) ....

60. KEITH, A. B. The etymology of *gupa*. *K. B. Pathak Comm. Vol.*, Poona 1934.  
 .... *guna* originally = bovine ....

61. KONOW, Sten. *Medhā* and *mazdā*. *Jha Comm. Vol.*, Allahabad 1937.  
 .... Zarathustra cannot belong to 6th cent. B.C. ....

62. KRAUSE, W. Noch einmal altind. *śūdrāryau*. *KZ* 64, 1937.  
 [Ref. OERTEL--KZ 63] .... acc. to O., *ārya* must normally

come first in the dvandva compound . . . acc. to K., *ārya* has three syllables . . .

63. KUIPER, F. Beiträge zur altindischen Wortforschung. *ZII* 8, 1931.

.... *kalahah*, *kālah*, *kapālam*, *kṣayaii*, *tālah*, *dīnah*, *vētanam*  
....

64. KUIPER, F. B. J. Indo-iranica. *AO* 15-16-17, 1937-39.

.... *AO* 15—Ved. *ādhraḥ* (= weak, poor) .... Ved. *enā* .... an old meaning of Vedic *cyavati* .... Ved. *pūrdhi*, *pṛṇāti* (= give) .... *AO* 16—*āśanā*, *astamanam* (= setting of the Sun), *bhr̥kuṭi* .... *AO* 17—*yūpah* (= post), *śirṣaktih*, *śiroktih* (= headache), *āśidati* (= approaches).

65. KUIPER, F. B. J. Altindisch *abhyāsaḥ*. (Studium, Gewohnheit usw.) ; *sibinda* (*RV* VIII. 32.2) und *binda*. *AO* 17, 1939.

66. LANE, G. S. *Words for clothing in the principal Indo-European languages*. Ling. Soc. Am., 1931.

67. LANE, G. S. A note on Sanskrit *kakṣa-*. *AJPh* 54, 1933.

68. LANE, G. S. Etymological Miscellany. *Lg* 11, 1935.

.... *savya* ....

69. LA TERZA, E. Saggio di un lessico etimologico del l'antico indiano. *RIGI* 12-13, 1928-29.

.... *atra*, *adhvan* .... *an*, *ap* ....

70. LIDÉN, E. Zur indogermanischen Terminologie der Milchwirtschaft. *KZ* 61, 1934.

.... *śāra*, *śīṇāti* ....

71. LIEBICH, B. Nochmals *mleccha*. *BSOS* 8, 1936.

[Ref. B. LIEBICH : "Der Name *mleccha*", *ZDMG* 72] Mlechhas are Mēks living in the Tarai on the west of Brahmaputrā ....

72. LOEWENTHAL, J. Wirtschaftsgeschichtliche Parerga. *WUS* 11, 1928.

.... *agni*, *candana*, *ukha*, *hamsa* ....

73. LOMMEL, H. Vedica und Avestica. *ZII* 8, 1931.

(i) notes on Indo-Iranian words .... *karoti* .... *ūrdhvasthā* (*RV* II. 30.3) = ready to help .... (ii) Mother and child among men and animals in some Vedic similes, *RV* I. 186.5; III. 33.1; IV. 19.5; X. 75.4 ....

74. LÜDERS, H. Vedisch *heṣant*, *heṣa*, *heṣas*. *AO* 13, 1935.  
 .... RV V. 84, a hymn to the Earth .... *heṣ* = to neigh : bawl ; roar (AB VI. 8) .... *heṣas* = weapon ....

75. LÜDERS, H. Sanskrit *kaṭara-viklidha*. *AO* 16, 1938.  
 .... from TA ....

76. MARSTRANDER, C. *inferus* : *adharah*. *NTS* 4, 1930.

77. MASSON-OUREL, P. *Abhi*, *adhi*, *ati*. *JA* 223, 1933.

78. MASTER, Alfred. Indo-Aryan and Dravidian. *BSOS* XI (2), 1944.  
 .... The word *phaligam* in RV (I. 62.4 ; 121.10 ; IV. 50.5 ; VIII. 32.35) means, according to Macdonell, "receptacle". Grassmann translates it with "Behälter". Nirukta gives "cloud" as its meaning. The likeliest meaning, according to the author, is that of "crystal", used as a noun or as an attribute of a noun .... *sphaṭikam* first occurs in late Up. .... it is likely that *phaligam* should have been replaced by *sphaṭikam* to suit a supposed etymology .... the Dravidians first introduced crystal to the notice of the Aryans .... the word *phaligam* was borrowed from Dravidian in Vedic times, became *phaṭika* in Pāli, was then sanskritised to *sphaṭikam* .... author adds a note on *sphaṭ* and *phal* ....

79. MEILLET, A. Sur le génitif sanskrit *mama*. *BSOS* 6, 1931.

80. MEILLET, A. A propos de véd. *amba*. *BSL* 34, 1934.  
 .... forme d'interpellation à ancienne géminée ....

81. MISRA, Padma. The term Rajput (Rājaputra). V Ind. Hist. Congress, Hyderabad 1943.  
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### XIII. LINGUISTIC STUDIES.

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....die Abhandlung behandelt eine grössere Anzahl von Stellen, in denen bei identischer oder sehr ähnlicher Umgebung verschiedene Kasus auftreten, die teils als syntaktisch äquivalent, teils als stilistische Variationen angesehen werden müssen ....

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....die Abhandlung behandelt (1) die verschiedenen Konstruktionen der Wurzel *jan* und ihrer Komposita, und (2) die einem Dativus commodi parallel gehenden Genitive. Es zeigt sich schon sehr früh die Neigung eines ursprünglichen adnominalen Genitivs, seine nominale Bindung zu lockern und in das Gebiet anderer Kasus überzugreifen. Die Annahme einer Ellipse zur Erklärung dieser Genitive ist abzulehnen ....

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elements ; (3) Indian non-Aryan words—proper *desī* element  
(Dravidian and Austric origin) ; (4) words from extra-Indian  
languages, which came to be introduced from OIA period  
downwards (beginning with the few Mesopotamian words in  
Vedic)—e.g. old Iranian, ancient Greek etc. ; (5) words of  
unknown origin .... Study of words, which are “transla-  
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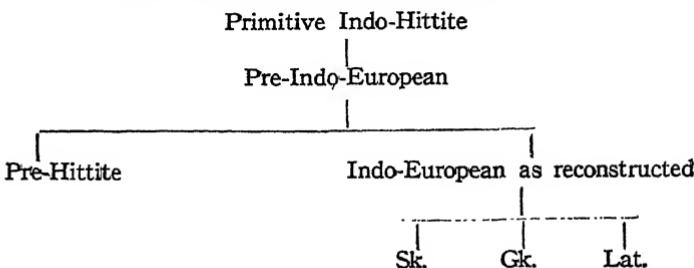
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.... IE suffix *ro* in OIA .... IE suffix *tha* in OIA .... *vaibhūvas* .... *dhvrasra* .... *indra* .... *upasma*—*nisma* .... *etagna* .... *godugha* ....

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.... OP *u* for IE *r* before *n* is not a phonetic development, since there are contrary examples .... comparison with Sk. forms ....

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.... *ārā* in Sk. ....
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.... *prdāku* ....
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.... compared with Vedic perfect .... in Avestan and Sk., as in Gk., the use of the perfect as a preterit increases with the lapse of time, and the deduction is probable that the perfect was once (I think, in Pre-Indo-Hittite) purely a kind of present. Still the preterit use that attaches to many perfect forms in Sk., Avestan, Latin and Germanic may perfectly well have established itself in primitive IE or even earlier ....
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.... cf. *bhūmā, bhūni, śūra* ....
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 .... ref. RV—*papra*, *vidre* ....

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 .... *vajra*, *vadha* ....

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 .... refer. Sk... *hari* (\**ghel* = to be yellow), *mūrdhā* (\**mela* = to appear, rise), *gharṣati* (*gher* = to rub) ....

19. MEZGER, F. Got. *abrs* "stark, heftig," *biabrijan* "sich entsetzen, *aba* m. "Gatte." *KZ* 65, 1938.  
 .... ref. *nar* (Manu), *vīra* ....

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...., da es nur nach Gutturalen auftritt, handelt es sich um 'gutturales affriquées' .... \**rk<sup>o</sup>*—Bär : *rakṣas* .... Ausblick auf die Heimat ....

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.... a presumption in favour of this relationship has been created by a small group of complete correspondences, and a larger group of partial or less certain correspondences ....

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.... a striking example of the way in which the perfect active normally associates itself with the middle voice of other tenses of the same verb occurs, for example, in Vedic prose for the group *ā vṛt-*, corresponding to Latin *revertor, reverti* .... cf. ŠPB III. 2-4-6 ....

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.... Sievers (1878) said : 'unaccented i and u (sc. after a consonant and) before a vowel were consonantal after a short syllable, vocalic after a long' .... the 'converse of Sievers' Law' .... Char. of RV.—we must recognise two distinct layers of obscuration bet. ourselves and the living dialect, which we may call proto-RVedic. First, the authors of the hymns were using an archaic, priestly, artificial dialect, not their own vernacular. They were members of a priestly guild, the intellectual leaders of their community and very proud of their status. They were carefully trained, and on the whole handled their archaizing language quite well. But naturally they slipped now and then .... The magic-mongers of AV, on the other hand, mishandled the delicacies of the language as they did the metres .... no one would ever have discovered Sievers' Law from a study of AV, though its authors were obviously trying to compose in very nearly the same dialect as that of RV. They belonged socially and intellectually to a very different class .... The traditional

record (oral at first, now also written) of RV demonstrably misrepresents the way it was pronounced by the authors of the hymns in many and very serious aspects. The metre proves this constantly .... The newer part of this article tries to formulate the behaviour of IE semivowels when juxtaposed with other semivowels ...».

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.... Weder Kretschmers Annahme eines voridg. Einflusses auf das Arische, noch Meillet's Deutung als expressive Varianten der Tenues, noch die von den meisten Forschern abgelehnte Laryngaltheorie, die Cuny aufgestellt und Kurylowicz ausgebaut hat, ergeben eine befriedigende Erklärung der idg. Tenues aspiratae .... altind. -tha- (-atha-) Suffix geht sehr wahrscheinlich in idg. zeit zurück ....

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[with special ref. to their etymology and semasiology].

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.... this stem has three general meanings, which, however, overlap considerably....(1) 'any'—*sama* (=any, each), *sima* (=self); (2) 'one'—*sakrt* (=once); (3) 'jointly, together'—*samah* (=like), *saha* (=together), *smat* (together), *sam* (=together with) ....

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.... relation between sex and gender .... division of substantives into mas., fem., neut. .... *vṛkī* and *devī* ....

Rev.: A. MEILLET, *BSL* 33 (1932); E. H. STURTEVANT, *Lg* 9 (1933); S. M. KATRE, *OLD* 2 (Jan. 1939).

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.... *ke* meant "here" .... cf. *ekah* ....

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.... La théorie du Féminin ....

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.... *Kṣīram* .... *mastu* ....

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...., cf. *venati* ....

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.... I assume the following development of the voiceless aspirates :—

IE	Sk	Avest.	Gk.
*ph	ph	f	φ
*th	th	θ	θ
*kh	kh	χ	χ

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the cult cannot however be determined .... no place for image-worship in Early Vedic religion .... significant silence of the Brahmins regarding images and idols .... RV IV. 24.10 ; VIII. 1.5 refer most likely to some representations of God Indra .... probably meant for *abhicāra* purposes and not as idols for worship .... 'golden man' in TS .... discusses the words *śiśnadeva* and *mīrādeva* .... they are examples of opprobrious epithets applied by the Indo-Aryan to the children of the soil ....

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20a. PUSALKER, A. D. Phallus Worship in Rgveda. *Prācyavāṇī* I(1), Jan. 1944.

21. RANADE, R. K. *Vedakālī mūrtipūjā hotī kāya?* *Puruṣārtha* 16, Oct. 1939.

[Marathi.]

21a. SARMA, B. N. Krishnamurti. The Ancient Tamils and the Vedic Faith. *JTSM Lib.* III (2-3), Tanjore 1943.

22. SHARMA, Har Dutt. *Contributions to the History of Brahmanic Asceticism.* Poona Or. Series 64, 1939.  
 Rev. : P. K. GODE, *OLD* 3 (Aug. 1939).

23. SIEG, E. and GELDNER, K. *Veden : Vedic und brahmanische Religion.* (in 'Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart') 1931.

24. SURYANARAYANA, R. N. Vedic Religion. VIII AIOC, Mysore. 1935.

25. VARADACHARI, K. C. *Foundations of Religious Consciousness*. Tirupati 1943.

.... first two chapters deal with Vedic and Up. idea of God ....

26. ZIMMERMANN, R. God in the Gāthās and in the Rgveda. *JCOI* 20, 1932.

#### 114. INDIVIDUAL VEDIC GODS : PRINCIPAL.

##### (i) *Aditi*.

1. AGRAWALA, V. S. Aditi and the Great Goddess. *IC* 4, April 1938.

.... Aditi is Great Mother Goddess ....

2. CHAUDHARI, N. M. Mother-Goddess conception in the Vedic Literature. *IC* 8, July 1941—Mar. 1942.

3. PRZYLUSKI, J. La culte de la Grande Déesse. *Rev. de l'hist. des rel.* 108, 1933.

...., *aditi* .... *madhukaśā* ....

4. PRZYLUSKI, J. de déchéance de la Grande Déesse. *Rev. de l'hist. des rel.* 110, 1934.

5. PRZYLUSKI, J. The Great Goddess in India and Iran. *IHQ* 10, Sept. 1934.

.... Kālī, the divinity of Sabaras, Pulindas and other wild tribes, has an aspect not unlike that of Aditi-Anāhita. Even before Vedic times, the Aryans were found in contact with populations who adored a Great Mother and this contact, prolonged up to the modern era, explains the persistence of the same beliefs throughout the course of centuries ....

6. PRZYLUSKI, J. Aditi—the Great Mother. *HJAS* 1, 1936.

7. PURI, B. Nana, the Mother Goddess of India and Western Asia. *IC* 7, Oct. 1940.

##### (ii) *Agni*.

8. FATEH SINGH. Agni and Soma : The Soma, celestial and terrestrial. *PO* 3-5, 1938-40.

9. GHOSE, Aurobindo. The Vedic Fire. *Arya* 4, Pondicherry 1917.

10. SHAMASASTRI, R. Agni in the Vedas. *NIA* 5, July 1942.  
.... astronomical interpretation of mythology ....

10a. TARAPORE, J. C. Some Aryan Myths on the Origin of Fire. XII AIOC (Summary), Benares 1943-44.

.... discusses Indian, Iranian and Greek myths ....  
(iii) *Aśvinau.*

11. CHANDAVARKAR, G. L. Aśvins as historical figures. *J Bom U* 3, May 1935.

.... A. traced to historical origin .... later deified ....

12. GHOSE, E. N. The Twin-gods Aśvins of the Rgveda. *IHQ* 6, Mar. 1930.

13. JHALA, G. C. The Aśvinā in the Rgveda. *J Bom U* 1, May 1933.

.... accepts the view first proposed by Yāska, and then endorsed by Hopkins and Goldstücker, that the Aśvins are the morning twilight ....

14. KEITH, A. B. The Aśvins and the Great Goddess. *IC* 3, April 1937.

15. PRZYLUSKI, J. Les Aśvin et la Grande Déesse. *HJAS* 1, April 1936.

16. SHAH, H. A. Vedic Lores. *ABORI* 21, 1939-40.

.... Three wheels of Aśvins' car ....

17. SOMAN, V. B. Tat kau aśvinau? *Puruṣārtha*, April 1939.  
[Marathi.]

18. VADER, V. H. The Twin-Gods Aśvinau. *IHQ* 8, June 1932.

(iv) *Indra.*

19. BENVENISTE, E. and RENOU, L. *Vṛtra et Vṛθragna : Étude de mythologie indo-iranienne*. Cahiers de la Société Asiatique, Paris 1934.

[Partie I : Le dieu Vṛθragna. 1. Le neutre *vṛθra*—et ses dérivés. 2. Le dieu V. dans l'Avesta. 3. Les épithètes avestiques de V. 4 V. hors de la tradition avestique. Partie II. Le démon Vṛtra. Le nom V. La racine *vṛ-*. La dragon Ahi. Conclusion : Le mythe indo-iranien. Index] .... In Avesta *vṛθra* (neut.) has conserved the only original sense, i.e. 'resistance' .... never personified .... In RV, *vṛtra* is neut. substantive, the proofs of a masculine *vṛtra* being insufficient. It was later personified, but even so *vṛtra* existed only in

formulæ .... in Iranian Vṝtragna was the god who destroyed resistances, and so gave victory .... in Vedic mythology *Vṝtrahan* had originally the same character, but was later absorbed by the hero Indra, become god. The confused mythological texture has taken up three originally distinct themes : (1) victorious god. (2) dragon-killing Indra. (3) liberated waters .... The interlacing of these motives differs in Indian and Iranian developments ....

Rev. : W. PRINTZ, *ZDMG* 88 (1934); A. B. KEITH, *IC* 1 (1935); A. MEILLET, *BSL* 35 (1935); H. W. BAILEY, *BSOS* 7 (1935); R. G. KENT, *Lg* 11 (1935); St. KOSEW, *AO* 14 (1935); E. SIEG, *OLZ* 39 (1936); J. BLOCH, *J.A.* 228 (1936); J. C. TAVADIA, *JCOI* 31 (1937).

20. CHARPENTIER, J. Indra : Ein Versuch der Aufklärung. *MO* 25, 1931.

.... against Kretschmer's assumption of Hittite origin ....

21. CHATTOPADHYAYA, K. C. The Cradle of the Indra-Vṝtra Myth. VI AIOC, Patna 1930.

.... Semirechinsk := Sapta-sindhu ('Urheimat' of the Indo-germans ?) ....

22. FATEHSINGH. The interpretation of Indra Myth. *JBHU* 5, 1940.

.... Indra is the deity of universal light and force (energy) .... his birth through the side of his mother represents the first light of dawn which is visible in a circular way ....

23. GADGIL, V. A. Indra, the representative of the high-physical aspect of nature. *ABORI* 23, 1942.

24. GRIERSON, G. A. Indra and Durgā in modern Hindūcan. *ZII* 2, 1923.

25. KEITH, A. B. Indra and Vṝtra. *IC* 1, Jan. 1935

[a propos *Vṝtra et Vṝtragna* by BENVENISTE and RNOU.]

26. LOMMEL, H. *Der arische Kriegsgott.* V. Füstermann, Frankfrut/a.M. 1939.

27. OJHA, R. The Indra-Vṝtra War and the Serpent People'. *JBORS* 28, Mar. 1942.

.... the myth borrowed from pre-Aryan mythology .... in India, Babylonia, Greece, Egypt, Persia . . Serpent-worshipping people had spread from the Mediterranean coasts to the Indian plains ....

28. SENGUPTA, P. C. When Indra became Maghavan. *JASBL* 4, 1938.

29. SHAMASASTRI, R. Indra's wars with Śambara. *F. W. Thomas Comm. Vol.*, Bombay 1939.

.... Śambara = an eclipse demon of the type of Rāhu .... Indra's battle with him represents a slow clearance of the eclipse .... forts of S. are kinds of eclipses ....

30. SHAMASASTRI, R. Indra and Ahalyā. *ABORI* 23, 1942.

31. SHUSTRY, M. A. Rustam, the Indra of Iran. III AIOC, Madras 1924.

32. SOMAN, V. B. Cāra Indra. *Puruṣārtha* 15-16, 1938-39.

(v) *Pūṣan*.

33. ATKINS, S. D. *Pūṣan in the Rgveda*. Princeton Univ., 1941.

[a small portion of a project designed to be a comparative study of the Vedic deities commonly regarded as solar.]

Rev. : S. M. KATRE, *NIA* 5 (1942); B. K. GHOSH, *IC* 8 (1942); M. B. EMENEAU, *Lg* (1942); E. J. THOMAS, *BSOS* XI (1943).

34. DAÑDEKAR, R. N. Pūṣan, the pastoral god of the Veda. *NIA* 5, June 1942.

(vi) *Rudra-Śiva*.

35. AYYAR, C. V. Narayana. *Origin and Early History of Saivism in South India*. Madras Univ. Dept. of Hist. and Arch. 6, 1936.

.... Rudra-Śiva was already a Vedic deity at the dawn of history .... Rudra was not only malevolent but also benevolent even from the RV-times .... In Br., Rudra's terrible aspect is more prominent .... in Up., he becomes god of gods .... in Śvetāśvatara Up., Śiva is raised to highest godhead .... in the Vedic period no phallic element is present ....

Rev. : ANON., *Ved. Kes.* 25 (1938); E. J. THOMAS, *JRAS* 1938.

36. BOSE, J. The proto-type of Śiva in the pre-historic age. *CR*, April-July 1940.

37. CHAUDHARI Nanimadhab. Rudra-Śiva, as an agricultural Deity. *IHQ* 15, June 1939.

37a. DANDIKAR R. N. Rudra. XII AIOC (Summary), Benares 1943-44.

.... Rudra is properly speaking the god of death in Veda.

38. FATEHSINGH. Rudra. *IHQ* 16, Dec. 1940.

.... interprets Rudra-myths in the light of 'aurora borealis' .... Rudra is the god of the Arctic nocturnal sky of winter combined with the phenomena of storms ....

39. GHOSH, A. Śiva—his pre-Aryan Origins. *IC* 2, April 1936.

40. PATRACHARYA, K. Srinivasa. 'Rudra' in the Krishna Yajur Veda. *Gopalakrishnamacharya Comm. Vol.*, Madras.

.... Rudra and Agni represent same divinity .... at least in KYV, word Rudra is used only with reference to Agni, or failing it, to some cruel god .... the popular Śiva as such is not referred to at all in the Veda ....

41. RAY, Phanibhushan. Śiva-Maheśvara. *J Dept. Lett Univ.* 30, Calcutta.

42. RAYCHAUDHARI, H. C. Prototype of Śiva in Western India. *D. R. Bhandarkar Comm. Vol.*, Calcutta 1940.

43. SATAVALEKAR, S. D. A study in the idea of Rudra. I AIOC, Poona 1919.

.... Rudra = Indra or Agni or Kāla ....

44. SHAH, H. A. Rudra-Kāli. VIII AIOC, Mysore 1935.

.... Rudra = Star 'Sirius' and 'Śaniku' .... I

45. SITARAMIAH, G. Rudra in the Rgveda. *QJMS* 32, Oct. 1941.

.... Rudra combines in himself demoniac as well as angelic features .... not a subordinate divinity in Veda, though invoked only in 3 hymns .... Rudra, from *rud* = 'howler' .... this etymology does not take us far in understanding the RV-conception of the god .... The Rudra-conception has been explained (1) on physical basis, (2) as 'Pons Varoli' on the cerebro-spinal nervous system, (3) as anticipating the conception of Śiva, (4) as storm, not pure and simple, but in its baleful aspect seen in the destructive agency of lightning (Macdonell) ....

46. VENKATARAMANAYYA, N. *Rudra-Śiva*. Univ. of Madras publication 51, 1941.

.... all the characteristics which are supposed to be the hallmark of Dravidism are definitely traceable to the Vedas. There are therefore no valid grounds for presuming a non-Aryan origin for Purāṇic Śiva .... Rudra was an Aryan deity of solar origin .... The cult of the phallus is the natural product of the evolution of primitive ideas inherent in the Aryan religion from the beginning .... de

(vii) *Savitr.*

47. DANDEKAR, R. N. New Light on the Vedic God, Savitṛ. *ABORI* 20, 1938-39.

..... S is a special aspect of Varuna ....

48. VENKATARAMIAH, Y. Savitar : A study in the Rigveda. *Pr. Bh.* 46, May 1941.

49. VENKATARAMIAH, Y. Savitar or Aurora Borealis. *Vizianagaram* 1941.

Rev. R. B. P., *QJMS* 34(1).

(viii) *Soma.*

50. LINDNER, Paul. Das Geheimnis um Soma, das Getränk der alten Inder und Perser. *Forschungen und Fortschritte* 9, 1933.

..... deals with chemical and physiological significance of the *Termobacterium Mobile* ....

51. LOMMEL, H. Soma. *Forschungen und Fortschritte* 11, 1935.

52. PRZYLUSKI, J. La Problème du Soma. *D. R. Bhandarkar Comm. Vol.*, Calcutta 1940.

(ix) *Varuna.*

of Va 52a. APTE, V. M. The Ṛgvedic Antecedents of the *Dharmapāśa* ruṇa in the Mahābhārata. *BDCRI* V, 1943-44.

.... The Zodiac is the physical basis of Rta (cosmic order)

.... (1) The *pāśas* are so distinctive of Varuna—a fundamental aspect of his character as the All-binder, All-encompasser, All-enveloper, All-pervader. (2) Rta is Varuna's special charge. (3) The physical counterpart or natural basis of Rta, which enjoys divine status in RV is the belt of the Zodiac, which no light of heaven (*deva*) may deviate from. to the Wheel, *tantu, rāśmi, iyā, prasiti* of Rta definitely point

53. DANDEVARUNA's *dharma-pāśa* mentioned in MBh ....

54. DUMÉZIL, R. N. Asura Varuna. *ABORI* 21, 1939-40.

comparée indo-euro., G. Ouranos-Varuna : *Étude de Mythologie* .... a néâene. Paris 1934.

Varuna is myth (from Ouranos-saga and Rājasūya of which, subjects ... the god) of the first world-king, who opposes his result of thi he is deprived of his manly vigour .... as a Earth .... nature fructifies .... antagonism of Mother Rev. : A. DEBRU, W. BRANDENSTEIN,

TNER, *IF* 53 (1935); A. MEILLET, *BSL* 35 (1935); *WZKM* 43 (1935); H. ZIMMER, *OLZ* (1936).

55. GHOSH, B. K. Varuna. *JGIS* 8, July 1941.  
 [religio-philological study.]

56. KEITH, A. B. The God Varuna. *IHQ* 9, June 1933.  
 .... austro-asiatic origin of Sanskrit words .... Varuna = god of sea ....

57. KEITH, A. B. Varuna and Ouranos. *IC* 3, Jan. 1937.  
 [a propos *Ouranos-Varuna* by G. Dumézil.]

58. PETERSSON, H. Varuna. *Tagnér Comm.* Vol., 1918.  
 [some observations on the names of gods, Mitra and Varuna.]

59. PRZYLUSKI, J. Varuna, God of the sea and the sky. *JRAS*, July 1931.  
 .... explains the name of the Vedic god, Varuna, as a development of *baru* (*charu*), a non-Aryan god of the sea ....

(x) *Viṣṇu*.

59a. AGRAWALA, V. S. *Viṣṇu kā Vikramāṇa* (Hindi). *NPP* 48 (1-4).  
 .... ref. *RV* I. 22.16-21 ; I. 154.

60. DANDEKAR, R. N. *Viṣṇu* in the Veda. *Kane Comm.* Vol., Poona 1941.

61. GLADSTONE, M. S. *Viṣṇu in the Rgveda*. Cambridge Univ., 1928.  
 [Ph. D. thesis : copy in Univ. Lib : collection of Viṣṇu and Indrāviṣṇu-hymns with transl. and notes : changes brought about by ritualism in the char. of V. in AV, YV, SV, Br. etc.]

62. KARMARKAR, A. P. The Matsyāvatāra of Viṣṇu. *Kane Comm.* Vol., Poona 1941.  
 .... its proto-Indian origin and development ....

63. NARAYANAN, V. Sahasranāma and *Tiruvaymozhi*. *Gopala-krishnamacharya Comm.* Vol., Madras.  
 .... Śrī Sathakopa has, in his *Dramidopaniṣad*, rendered the 1000 names of Viṣṇu culled from Vedas .... *Tiruvaymozhi* is an annotation of these 1000 names ....

64. PRZYLUSKI, J. Le nom du dieu Viṣṇu et la légende de Kṛṣṇa. *Arch. Or* 4, 1932.

65. PRZYLUSKI, J. The name of the God Viṣṇu and the Kṛṣṇa legend. *QJMS* 25, 1934-35.

.... Vedic Viṣṇu has no counterpart in IE-mythology .... Viṣṇu is connected with non-Aryan Vith, a race living in Vethadipa in the Deccan ....

66. SHAMASASTRI, R. Viṣṇu's three strides. *Ausotosh Comm.* Vol. 3; Calcutta 1927.

.... the measure of Vedic chronology .... the worlds .... the Vedic gods and the chronology of the Vedas ....

67. SHAMASASTRI, R. Viṣṇu's Strides. IX AIOC, Trivandrum 1937.

68. SHAMASASTRI, R. Viṣṇu's incarnations. IX AIOC, Trivandrum 1937.

69. SIRCAR, D. C. Viṣṇu. *QJMS* 25, 1935.

(xi) *Yama.*

70. ANKLESARIA, B. T. Age of Yama. VII AIOC, Baroda 1933.

71. COLLITZ, H. König Yima und Saturn. *Pavry Comm. Vol.*, London 1933.

71a. DANDEKAR, R. N. Yama in the Veda. *B. C. Law Comm. Vol.*, Calcutta 1945.

.... traces the several stages in the development of Yama-mythology in Veda : (1) Yama—Hermaphrodite God-Man as Creator of universe—the result of self-immolation in cosmic sacrifice. (2) Yama-Yamī, Twin-brother and sister, as parents of humanity. (3) Yama as the first ‘mortal’ to die. (4) Yama as benevolent lord of the blessed souls ....

72. FATEHSINGH. Yama and Pitṛs. *JBHU* 4, Benares.

.... polar region was the original home of the Aryans .... Yama-myth originated in the polar phenomenon of light and darkness ....

72a. GADGIL, V. A. Yama and Yamī. XII AIOC (Summary) Benares 1943-44.

.... Yama represents the *Karmasaṅcaya*; Yamī represents the combined essence of the five elements ....

73. GADRE, A. S. A note on a unique image of Yama. *NIA* 2, Aug. 1939.

.... a sculpture on the outside of a wall of the Hāṭakeśvara temple, Vadnagar, agrees with the Vedic description of the God ....

74. VARMA, Mahadevi. Yama. Allahabad 1939.

### 115. VEDIC GODS : MINOR.

1. DUMONT, P. E. The Indic God Aja Ekapāda, the one-legged goat. *JAOS* 53, 1933.

.... Aja Ekapāda is variously described. (1) as storm (Roth), (2) as an unborn god, who dwells in the isolated world in the place of mystery (Bergaigne), (3) as the moon (Hardy), (4) as a mythical figure of a goat, which holds apart the worlds (Oldenburg), (5) as lightning (Keith and Macdonell), (6) as the Sun (V. Henry and M. Bloomfield) .... acc. to Dumont, Aja Ekapāda is the sun; his one foot is a sort of pillar which supports the Sun in his journey through the sky ....

2. BORSANI, G. *Contributio allo studio sulla concezione e sullo sviluppo storico dell'Apsaras*. Milan 1938.

[collection of relevant data about the Apsaras from Veda, Epics, Purāṇas etc.]

Rev. : B. K. GHOSH, *IC* 6 (1939); A. B. KEITH, *JRAS* 1940.

3. BROWN, W. Norman. Proselytising the Asuras. *JAOS* 39, 1919.

[A note on RV X 124] .... invitation from Indra to Agni to leave the Asuras and serve at the sacrifice of the Devas .... concerns a general conflict between Devas and Asuras (not an individual affair of Indra with Vṛtra) .... Agni, Varuṇa, Soma were Asuras ....

4. RAJWADE, V. K. Candra. V AIOC, Lahore 1928.

.... Candra = (originally) white .... mās = moon ....

4a. SHAMASASTRI, R. Dyāvāprthivī. XII AIOC (Summary), Benares 1943-44.

.... Dyauḥ = winter solstice (Uttarāyana). Prthivī = Summer solstice (Dakṣiṇāyana) .... father and mother are other names of solstices ....

5. CARNOY, A. Le concept mythologique du Gandharva et du centaure. *Le Muséon* 49, 1936.  
 .... new etymology suggested .... both forms correspond with each other ....

6. KEITH, A. B. Gandharva. *Coomaraswamy Comm. Vol.* (of the Journal of the Indian Society of Art), Calcutta 1938.  
 [review of the philological and mythological explanations of the word and conception of Gandharva.]

7. GETTY, A. *Ganeśa*. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1936.  
 .... Ganeśa was a totem of a Dravidian tribe .... he is a God of fertility .... appears in literature rather late .... the iconographic form is later realisation of *Ganānām gana-patiḥ* (RV. II. 23.1) ....  
 Rev. : A. K. COOMARASWAMY, *JASO* 57 (1937); H. LOSCHI, *OLZ* 7 (1937); J. PH. VOGEL, *JRAS* 1937.

8. RENOU, L. Note sur les origines védiques de Ganeśa. *JA* 229, 1937.  
 .... TA X. 1.5a-c .... *tat puruṣāya vidmahe vakra-tuṇḍāya dhimahi | tanno dantiḥ pracodayāt* .... MS II. 9.1 ....

9. SASTRI, Lacchmidhar. Is Ganeśa originally a corn-deity? *IX AIOC*, Trivandrum 1937.  
 .... G.'s tusk = the sickle with which the corn is reaped ....

10. MEYER, J. J. Über die altindische Korngöttin Harikālī. *WZKM* 42, 1935.

11. SCHEFTLOWITZ, I. *Zeit als Schicksalsgottheit in der indischen und iranischen Religion*. W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart 1929.  
 .... Kāla and Zruvan .... in India, Kāla as the god of destiny is a later speculation connected with astrology ....  
 Rev. : H. HAAS, *ThLZ* 55 (1930); H. LOMMEL, *DLZ* 52 (1931); H. W. BAILEY, *BSOS* 6 (1931); J. C. TAVADIA, *JCOI* 23 (1932).

12. CHAUDHARI, N. M. The Indian cow-herd God. *JBORS* 28, Dec. 1942.  
 .... Gopāla-Kṛṣṇa is a deity of Ābhira origin .... K.'s opposition to the Brahmanical god, Indra ....

13. DE, S. K. The Vedic and the Epic Kṛṣṇa. *IHQI* 18, Dec. 1942.  
 [Ref. H. C. RAY : "Allusions to Vāsudeva Kṛṣṇa Devakiputra in the Vedic Literature", *JASB*, 1923 (Vedic and Epic Kṛṣṇas are identical)] .... Acc. to H. C. Ray, Bhagavadgītā borrowed its fundamental teachings from Ghora Āṅgirasa, the Guru

of Kṛṣṇa .... Acc. to De, this cannot be maintained .... links, which would connect or identify the two Kṛṣṇas beyond all doubt, are missing ....

14. AIYANGAR, G. V. K. Kubera. *Annamalai Comm.* Vol. 1941.

.... in Vedic mythology, Kubera figures as the regent of the spirits of lower regions and of darkness ....

15. HARTMANN, G. *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Göttin Lakṣmī*. Leipzig 1933.

16. HODIVALA, S. K. Mitra—Miθra. *Asutosh Comm.* Vol. 3, Calcutta 1925.

16a. CHAUDHARI, Nanimadhab. Some Aspects of the Worship of Nārāyaṇa. *IHQ XX* (3), Sept. 1944.

.... draws attention to some aspects of N. as a Brahmanical and a folk god and examines evidence for the theory that N. was originally an independent deity .... according to all evidences and traditions Viṣṇu, Nārāyaṇa, and Kṛṣṇa-Vāsudeva are identical. The three form one composite deity .... the three component parts have remained distinct and they belong to different periods .... V. is an old Vedic deity, and K-V. (probably himself a composite deity) is epic deity, while N. who first comes into prominence in SPB (XII. 3.4.1) occupies an intermediate position .... RV does not know N. as a deity .... it mentions a Ṛṣi N. (author of Puruṣasūkta) .... certain myths in RV (impregnation of waters etc.) are later utilised in favour of N. as cosmic god .... Puruṣa of Puruṣasūkta becomes Brahmā of Manusamhitā and also N. (I. 10) .... In TĀr. (X. 11.1) N. receives the attribute of supreme deity .... SPB identifies N. on the one hand with Puruṣa and on the other connects him with the Vedic *pañcarātra sattrā* ....

17. CHARPENTIER, J. Paraśu-Rāma. *Kūppuswami Comm.* Vol., Madras 1935.

.... the AB VII. 27.3 presents the episode of Rāma Mārgaveya (priest of Syāparṇas and a contemporary of Janaka) .... no connection between Paraśurāma and Mārgaveya .... Paraśurāma not known to Vedic lore ....

17a. ROY, Phani Bhushan. The Hindu Bhakti-God as Prajāpati. *IC X*(3), Jan-Mar. 1944.

.... The harmonious ideal of Hindu life evolved out of a dialectical process in the history of Aryan culture in India

The early Vedic ideal was the culture of *trivarga*; the Up.—cum—Buddhistic ideal was the culture of *mokṣa*; it is the harmonious Hindu ideal which fulfils life (worldly life) but does not forfeit life hereafter. This ideal was evolved by Hindus when popular Bhakti-gods were accepted by them . . . . (1) Buddhism is considered as the typical ascetic cult of India. (2) Nirvāṇa interpreted as wishless Prajāpati. (3) Bhakti-god equalled with Prajāpati . . . .

18. AGRAWALA, V. S. One hundred and one names of Prāṇa in Vedic literature. *IC* 5, April 1939.

19. PRADHAN, S. N. Apotheosis in the R̥gveda : The R̥bhus. *ABORI* 12, 1930-31.

.... R̥bhus were human chieftains of a remote age . . . .

20. SHAMASASTRI, R. The R̥bhus and the four Soma cups. *PO* 7, 1942-43.

.... one *camas* turning into four is nothing but the celestial sphere or circle divided into four parts each corresponding to three months . . . .

20a. CHAKRAVARTI, Prabhat Chandra. *Doctrine of Shakti in Indian Literature*. General Printers and Publishers Ltd., Calcutta.

.... a historical outline of the doctrine of Śakti in Indian Literature .... Śakti, according to the author, is at work in every department of philosophical thought beginning from the time of the Vedas .... Vāk, Idā, Rudrāṇī, Kālī, Ambikā, Karālī, Umā are some of the aspects of Śakti with which Vedic ṛṣis were familiar .... ref. to power of Viṣṇu (I. 154.1 ; III. 55) and māyā of Indra (VI. 47.8) .... Vāk referred to as Devī (VIII. 100.11) .... Activities ascribed to various deities can be explicable only on the assumption of Śakti (Nir. VII. 10) .... Up. make clear ref. to Śakti (Śvetāśva. I. 2) ....

Rev. : ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 48 (1943).

21. DAS, Sudhendu Kumar. *Śakti or the Divine Power*. Calcutta University, 1935.

.... development of the idea of Śakti from RV through Br. and Up. .... Sacī and Śakti (= originally 'help' or 'friendly assistance') signified the vivifying powers of (1) reproduction and (2) fertilisation either in the animal or vegetable world ....

Rev. : ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 40 (1935); ANON., *Ved. Kes.* 23 (1937).

22. PILLAI Gopala. Skanda : The Alexander Romance in India. IX AIOC, Trivandrum 1937.

.... similarities between Zeus and Siva .... latter may be an indianisation of the former .... this would explain absence of Siva as a God from Vedas .... Skanda (= Kārttikeya) represents deification of Alexander.

23. CHAUDHARI, N. M. The Sun as a folk-god. *M in I* 21, Jan.-Mar. 1941.

.... certain features of folk-worship of the Sun have persisted from the early Vedic times to the present day ....

24. PRZYLUSKI, J. Deux noms indien du Dieu Soleil. *BSOS* 15, 1930-32.

.... Aja ekapāda ....

25. SIEG E. Sonnenrennen im Rgveda. *NGGW*, 1928.

[Deutung des Kutsa-Suṣṇa-Myths : Etaśa = Aruṇa, the Charioteer of Sūrya : Transl. of RV I. 51.11 ; 54.6 ; 61.15 ; 121.9.13 ; 130.9 ; 174.5-7 ; II. 19.4-6 ; IV. 16.9-12 ; 30.3-6 ; V. 29.9-10 ; 31.7-11 ; VI. 31.3 ; VIII. 1.11 ; X. 49-3 ; 99.9.]

26. VENKATARAMANAIYA, C. The Sun and its conception in the Vedas. VIII AIOC, Mysore 1935.

27. VENKATESWARA, S. V. Trita. VI AIOC, Patna 1930.

.... age of RV—11000 B.C. ....

28. SHEMBAVANEKAR, K. M. Metamorphosis of Uṣas. *ABORI* 17, 1935-36.

.... Uṣas appears as Lakṣmi in later literature and religion ....

29. VAIDYA, C. V. The Vedic Deity Vaiśvānara explained. VII AIOC, Baroda 1933.

30. SHAMASASTRI, R. Vāyu and Viṣṇakapi. *NIA* 5, Dec. 1942.

31. RÖNNOW, Kasten. Viśvarūpa. *E. J. Rapson Comm. Vol.*, (BSOS 6), 1930-32.

.... V. was originally a serpent deity closely connected with pre-Vedic sacrifice .... the cult of which V. was the centre became absorbed by Asura-cult .... thus he became an authority on sacrifice, a sort of Purohita of the gods .... though a son of Tvaṣṭṛ and a servant of Vedic gods, he was still a suspect as being an object of Indra's enmity .... Tvaṣṭṛ was originally a deity of agricultural tribes, to whom was attributed the im-

portant function of superintending the creative activities of the herds .... the word *rūpa* came to mean simply 'cattle' .... V., like T., is a possessor of cow-herds .... his association with the crowd of demons is unmistakable .... V. is thus a native local deity of the type of the Nāgas .... as such, above all, a deity of fertility—of procreation to whom one turns to obtain human as well as animal offspring .... the name V., an appellative of T. and of certain serpent demons alike must allude to their power over cattle and its procreative activities .... V. can mean nothing but 'presiding over, procreating the whole animal creation, all animal shapes .... [also see : K. Rönnow. *Trita Āptya*. Uppsala 1927] ....

31a. APTE, V. M. An Investigation into the Nature of Vena—the Deity of Rgveda Hymn X. 123. XII AIOC (Summary), Benares 1943-44.

.... *ven* means 'to see or perceive by physical or mental eye' .... Vena is one who sees by physical or mental eye .... the nature of this deity—Vena—approximates more closely to that of the celestial form of Agni ....

31b. APTE, V. M. All about Vena in Rgveda. *A. B. Dhruva Comm. Vol.*, Ahmedabad.

32. RAJA, K. Ramavarma. Story of Viṣṇakapi and his transformations. *QJMS* 21, 1930.

[RV X. 86]

33. RAJA, K. Ramavarma. Further notes on Viṣṇakapi. *QJMS* 21, 1930-31.

34. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. *Yakṣas*. Smithsonian Institute, Washington 1928-1931.

[Part I, 1928 : Part II, 1931] .... Hinduism is, in its root, very old, perhaps just as old as Vedic worship and Vedic gods .... behind the Brahmanic sacrifice and the Vedic gods, who do not seem to have ever been pictured in images, we sometimes have glimpses of a different stratum, with another kind of worship, directed towards more personal godlings and making extensive use of images .... iconography of India rises from vegetation, wealth and fertility cults that may well enough be considered Indo-Aryan but certainly not of prehistoric IE antiquity .... a significant phase of Indian religions is an animism of non-Aryan origin .... Indian art is, to a greater extent than has been supposed, an illustration of Vedic ideas ....

Rev. : St. KONOW, *AO* 7 (1929); W. N. BROWN, *JAOS* 51 (1931); L. D. BARNETT, *JRAS* 1932.,

35. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. The Yakṣa of the Vedas and the Upaniṣads. *QJMS* 28, April 1938.

[Also see: A. K. COOMARASWAMY : *Yakṣas*. Smithsonian Institute, Washington.]

### 116. VEDIC GODS IN GENERAL.

1. ANKLESARIA, B. T. The term "Deva": the evolution in meaning it has undergone. IX AIOC, Trivandrum 1937.

2. BANERJEE, A. K. The Hindu conception of Deva and Asura. *Pr. Bh.* 39, Sept.-Oct. 1934.

3. BANERJI, M. G. Aryan attitude to female deities. *JBORS* 25, Mar. 1939.

.... female-deities were assigned to a subordinate position .... Aryans would usually have male gods .... Sakti-worship and Mother-Goddess-worship are contributions of non-Aryan people ....

4. BHATTACHARYA, B. *Rgveda Devatā*. *Ojha Comm. Vol.*, Allahabad 1934.

[Bengali] .... every Vedic deity connected with some nakṣatra or another ....

5. CHAUDHARI, N. M. Some Cure Deities. *IC* 7, April 1941.  
.... Rudra in RV ....

6. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Angel and Titan: An essay in Vedic Ontology. *JAOS* 55, 1935.

.... Devas and Asuras, Angels and Titans, powers of Light and powers of Darkness in RV, although distinct and opposite in operation, are in essence consubstantial, their distinction being a matter not of essence but of orientation, revolution and transformation ....

Rev. : Ed., *JUPHS* 10 (1937).

7. DEVI, Akshaya Kumari. *Evolution of the Rgveda Pantheon*. Vijaya Krishna Bros., Calcutta 1938.

.... Vedic gods based on constellary configurations .... Indra = Centaurus .... Rudra = Sagitarius .... Agni = Ara .... Yama = Perseus etc ....

Rev. : ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 44 (1939).

8. DIVEKAR, H. R. Forgotten Vedic Gods. VIII AIOC, Mysore 1935.

9. GHOSH, B. K. Birth of the Gods (A religio-philological study). *IC* 7, July 1940.  
 .... Varuna .... Mitra .... Indra ....

10. GHOSH, E. N. Studies in Rgvedic deities—astronomical and meteorological. *JASB* 28, 1932.  
 .... (1) Heaven (*Dīv*), Firmament (*Antarikṣa*) and Earth (*Prthivī*). (2) Visible portion of the celestial sphere : *Diti* and *Aditi*. (3) Celestial equator. Equinoxes and solstices. Sun's northward and downward shifting in a year. (4) Seasons.

11. KEITH, A. B. The origins of Aryan gods. *JRAS*, 1933.  
 [a propos : Rudolf Otto : *Gottheit und Gottheiten der Arier*] .... Otto attempts to clear up the picture of Vedic pantheon by endeavouring to apply to it the speculations on the origin of religion .... Otto is antinaturalistic .... He puts forth his favourite theory of "Numen"—invisible powers ....

12. LOMMEL, H. *Die alten Arier : von Art und Adel ihrer Götter*. Klostermann, Frankfurt 1935.  
 .... Varuna, Asura, Indra, Maruts, Rudra etc. ....  
 Rev. : H. W. BAILEY, *JRAS* 1937.

13. OTTO, Rudolf. *Gottheit und Gottheiten der Arier*. Alfred Töpelmann, Giessen 1932.  
 Rev. : W. PRINTZ, *ZDMG* 87 (1933); A. B. KEITH, *JRAS* 1933.

14. PANTULU, N. K. Venkatesan. Devas and Asuras. *QJMS* 28, July 1937.  
 .... TS and TB passages indicate that Devas and Asuras originally belonged to the same stock .... gradually divided into two distinct groups owing to their differences in moral qualities and spiritual practices .....

15. PRZYLUSKI, J. Deva et Asura. *RO* 8, 1932.

16. RELE, V. G. *Vedic Gods as figures of biology*. Taraporewala, Bombay 1931.  
 Rev. : K. N. *QJMS* 21 (1933); W. WUEST, *Yoga* 1 (1931); F. BELLONI-FILIPPI, *GSAIt*. 2 (1932).

17. SHAH, H. A. Vedic Gods I-IV. *ABORI* 17, 1935-36.  
 .... (1) Varuna (the regent god of Dhruva), Mitra, Sūrya .... (2) Old Calendar .... (3) Vernal equinox : Aśvins and Uṣas .... Aryaman and Bhaga .... Astronomical phenomena represented by Vedic Gods ....

18. WIKANDER, S. *Der arische Männerbund : Studien zur indo-iranischen Sprach-und Religions-geschichte.* Univ. Bokhandeln, Lund 1938.

Rev. : E. BENVENISTE, *BSL* 39 (1939); B. K. GHOSH, *IC* 6 (1939).

### 117. LEGENDS AND MYTHS.

1. AGRAWALA, V. S. Cyavana and Aśvini. *Sarda Comm. Vol.*, Ajmer 1937.

2. CARNOY, A. Les mythes indiens de Mātariśvan-Agni et ceux d'Ulysse en Grèce. *Le Muséon* 44, 1931.

3. CHAKRABERTY, Chandra. *Ancient races and myths.* Vijaya Krishna Bros., Calcutta.

.... attempt to disentangle the racial components and their contributions to ancient civilisations .... Aryan in India, Iran, Babylon etc. ...., interpretation of a festival or a god in the related terminology of each religion ....

Rev. : A. N. KRISHNAN, *ALB* 7 (1943); JAGADISVARANANDA, *MR* (Nov. 1943).

4. CHAPLIN, D. *Matter, Myth and Spirit, or Keltic and Hindu Links.* Rider and Co., London 1935.

Rev. : ANON., *Ted. Kes.* 22 (1936); ANON., *M in I* 16 (1936).

5. CHAPLIN, D. *Mythological Bonds between East and West.* Copenhagen 1938.

.... an attempt to trace a symbol, e.g. that of Deer, in legend, place-nomenclature, and in literary and etymological associations in India and the West ....

6. CHAPLIN, D. Abbots Bromley in a mythological light. *M in I* 21, April-Sept. 1941.

.... the Horn Dance (of Abbots Bromley) relates to Maruts whose vehicles are "speckled Deer" Brom—Angus = Etain—Brees—Eochu = Etain—Kentigern .... corresponds with—Brahmā—Aṅgirasa—Br̥haspati = Tārā—Kārtikeya = Devase—further progeny ....

7. CHAPLIN, D. The Allegorical Apple. *M in I* 22, Jan.-Mar. 1942.

.... apple = sun-ball ....

7a. CHAPLIN, Dorothea. The Symbolic Deer. *ABORI* XXIV (3-4), Poona 1944.

8. CHARPENTIER, J. *Die Suparnasage.* Uppsala and Leipzig 1920.

[Untersuchungen zur altind. Literatur und Sagengeschichte.]

8a. CHOWDHRY, S. K. The Mythology and Folk-lore of Central Asia. *CR*, Sept. 1944.

.... Central Asia, neighbour of India, Afghanistan, Tibet and China—four ancient civilisations—represents in its folk-culture different elements from these countries ; in its turn it is the great store-house of folk-lore from where others have derived some of their ideas ....

8b. COOMARASWAMY, Ananda K. Sir Gawain and the Green Knight : Indra and Namuci. *Speculum* (A Journal of Mediaeval Studies) XIX(1), Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 1944.

.... fundamental motive in the Gawain and the Green Knight has to be traced back to Indra-Namuci .... in Indian mythology and ritual are to be found, and in endless variety, the characteristic motives of the Western romances and fairy tales of the Green Knight and Grail quest types .... stories and motives of other types could be paralleled in unending detail and the same applies to doctrines .... it is however not suggested that India is therefore the source of Western *matière*. The RV is a 'late' document and much that is commonly called Aryan was already Sumerian .... In the present article the author shows not how *a* meaning can be read *into*, but how the meaning can be read *of* the myths of heroes who can 'play fast and loose with their heads' .... The result is to support the conclusions that 'the Grail (and related) romances repose eventually, not upon a poet's imagination, but upon the ruins of an august and ancient ritual, a ritual which once claimed to be the accredited guardian of the deepest secrets of Life' ....

9. COYAJEE, J. *Iranian and Indian analogies of the legend of the Holy Grail*, Bombay 1939.

Rev. : A. M. GHATAGE, *OLD* 3 (Dec. 1939).

10. COYAJEE, J. Oriental analogues of the legend of the Holy Grail. *C. R. Reddy Comm. Vol.*, 1940.

10a. DIXIT, V. V. Brahman and Sarasvatī. *PO VIII* (1-2), April-July 1943.

.... Story of Brahmā falling in love with his daughter Sarasvatī is the Purānic version of the Vedic myth of Prajāpati and his daughter (SPB I. 7.4; AB 3-33).

11. DUMÉZIL, Georges. *Légendes sur les nartes suivies de cinq notes mythologiques*. Paris 1930.

Rev. : A. MEHLER, BSL 51 1931.

11a. FALK, Maryla. The Serpent and the Bird. *Bh. Vid.* IV 2), May 1943.

.... the distinctive and consistent symbolism of late Vedic and post-Vedic speculation has its prehistory in a complex of mythical conceptions of early RV .... latter are a prelude to the former; singly, most of the elements are already there and their connection is established; but a revolutionizing change of viewpoints and aims, which takes place during the period of the later RV, invests them with a new meaning; while maintaining and adapting the old cosmological myths, it superimposes new psychological valuations, and complements the original phases of the cosmogonic drama with a crowning soteriological solution. The transition from the earlier to the later stage of one and the same motif is thus observable already in RV, but the full speculative elaboration is to be found in the doctrinal treatises, which also provide detailed interpretation of the inherent symbolism.

12. FICK, Richard. Der indische Weise Kalanos und sein Flammentod. *NGGW* 2, 1938.

13. GHOSH, J. C. Sources of two Kṛṣṇa Legends. *IC* 6, April 1940.

(i) Kāliya Nāga legend in SPB XI. 5.5-8 .... (ii) The Syamantaka Legend in SPB XIII. 5.4 ....

14. HALLIDAY, W. R. *Indo-European folk-tales and Greek legends*. Cambridge Univ. Press, 1933.

Rev. : C. S. S., *JIH* 12.

14a. HOWEY, Oldfield. *The Horse in Magic and Myth*.

.... the Aśvamedha is altogether travestied in Purāṇas .... a mortal King performs the sacrifice that he may dethrone the god, Indra ....

14b. KARNIK, H. R. The legend of Prajāpati's illicit passion for his Daughter—the Sky or the Dawn (SPB I. 7.4.1-8). XII AIOC (Summary), Benares 1943-44.

.... Some seek into this legend a reference to an atmospheric and astronomical phenomenon. Others find in it merely an allegorical representation of the *Mṛga Nakṣatra* following *Rohini*—constellation in the sky. S.C. SIRCAR (*Some Aspects*

*of the Earliest Social History of India*, Oxford Univ. Press, 1928) adduces this legend as evidence to support the theory of the prevalence of consanguineous marriages in the Vedic and post-Vedic times. In the author's opinion this legend proves just the contrary .... the story is a very important moral tale strongly condemning incestuous connection ....

15. KROLL, Josef. *Gott und Hölle : Der Mythus vom Descensus-Kampfe*. Teubner, Leipzig 1932.

...., Der Descensus bei den Indern und Iraniern ....  
Rev. : K. BERTRAM, *OLZ* 36 (1933); K. KARENyi, *Gnomon* 9 (1933); G. FURLANI, *RSO* 14 (1933); C. H. KRAELING, *JAOS* 53 (1933).

16. MITRA, S. C. A note on the travesty of an ancient Indian myth in a modern Hindu ceremony. *IC* 4, July 1937.

.... myth of the conflict between Devas and Asuras in TB ....

17. NARAHARI, H. G. The sources of the Kāliya-Nāga legend. *IC* 7, July 1940.

.... RV VIII. 96 .... also Indra-Vṛtra fight ....

18. NARAHARI, H. G. The legend of Śunahṣepa in Vedic and post-Vedic literature. *Kane Comm. Vol.*, Poona 1941.

19. PANTULU, N. K. Venkatesan. The legend of Vena and the Atharvaveda. *QJMS* 29, Jan. 1939.

20. PERIYANAYAGAM, J. Manu's Flood : Fresh evidence. *NR* 11, June 1940.

.... Dravidian origin of the legend .... Indus seals clearly establish that of all recorded accounts of a deluge the Indian is the oldest, as it had been reduced to writing (though only partially) long before the others, of one at least of which (the Babylonian) it is certainly the source ....

20a. RAO, M. Raja. The Pravargya Legend : A story of Precession of the Equinox. *PO* VIII (1-2), April-May 1943.

21. SHAH, H. A. Vedic Lores. *IX AIOC*, Trivandrum 1937.

22. SHAMASASTRI, R. Daniel's Dream in the Vedas. *CR*, Sept. 1942.

23. VAIDYANATH AYYAR, A. S. The flood-legends of the East. *JBHS*, March 1929.

.... SPB flood-legend is the parent flood-legend ....

24. VARMA, D. Evolution of the myth of Ahalyā Maitreyī. *Jha Comm.* Vol., Allahabad 1937.

.... Ahalyā in the Vedic lit. ....

25. VELANKAR, H. D. The story of Saptavadhri and Vadhritati. *Kane Comm.* Vol., Poona 1941.

26. YAMUNACHARYA, M. The myth of war in Heaven and its significance. *QJMS* 26, April 1936.

27. ZALA, G. C. Cyavanākhyāyikā. *Bh. Vid.* 1, March 1940.

[Gujarathi : story traced from Veda downwards.]

28. ZIMMER, Heinrich, Indian Myths. *Ved. Kes.* 26, May 1939.

.... Indian myths serve to explain nature and humanity ; imaginative and rationalistic at the same time, they trace the existence of things to their peculiar origin ....

### 118. CULTS, FESTIVALS, ETC.

1. BERTHOLET, Alfred. Über kultische Motivverschiebungen. *SBPAW* 16-18, Berlin 1938.

..... Als Hauptfaktoren, die hier motivverschiebend wirken, werden aufgewiesen der menschliche Zug zu Konkretisieren und Personifizieren, zu Ätiologisieren, zu Rationalisieren und Sekularisieren, zu Sakralisieren, Spiritualisieren und Ethisieren. Ein entsprechender Verschiebungsprozess wiederholt auf den Gebieten der Kunst, des Mythos, der Exegese wie der religionswissenschaftlichen Arbeit überhaupt .... Motivverschiebung durch Eindringen einer neuen Religion, oder durch innere Entwicklung ....

1a. BHATTACHARYA, Asutosh. Cult of the Goddess Śaṣṭhī of Bengal. *IC* X(4), April-June 1944.

.... Goddess Śaṣṭhī—Mother Goddess of the Indus Valley—Hārīti in Buddhistic Tantra Literature ....

2. - CHAUDHURI, Nanimadhab. A Prehistoric Tree Cult. *IHQ* XIX (4), Dec. 1943.

.... traces the history of the Fig tree cult which is known to be of old origin and is widely popular in India .... Among finds at Mohenjo Daro etc. *Pippala* appears both as a decorative motif and as an object of worship .... In Vedic times, the sanctity of *āśvattha* is recognised .... also RV bears

evidence to the existence of a tradition regarding its healing properties .... In AV, *asvattha*, in addition to its religious sanctity, acquires magical potency .... The attributes of fig are stressed in epics and Purāṇas .... Two aspects in the regard paid to the fig tree, from Vedic times downwards, can be distinguished : (1) reverence paid to the tree itself : (2) reverence paid to it as an abode or symbol of deity .... It seems undeniable that the prehistoric civilisers of the Indus Valley found the cult pre-existing them in the land ....

3. CHAUDHURI, Nanimadhab. The Goddess of Child-birth. 29 *Indian Science Congress*, Baroda 1942.

3a. COOMARASWAMY, Ananda K. A Note on the Stick-fast Motif. *J American Folklore* Vol. 57 (No. 224), Menasha, Wis., U.S.A., April-June 1944.

4. DIKSHITAR, V. R. R. The Lunar Cult in India. *IA* 62, Aug.-Oct. 1933.

.... Moon enjoyed an independent status as a deity in ancient times ....

5. DIKSHITAR, V. R. R. *The Lalitā Cult*. Univ. Madras, 1942.

.... historical study of the Lalitā cult .... mainly based on the Lalitopākhyāna of the Brahmāṇḍa-Purāṇa .... consideration of other phases of Sakti-cult and its place in Vedic lit. .... its philosophic basis ....

Rev. : A. D. PUSALKER, *Bh. Vid.* IV (May 1943).

6. FITTER, K. A. Reference to Eagle and other mysterious bird in Ancient Literature. IX AIOC, Trivandrum 1937.

7. FUCHS, St. The Cult of the Dhaj Mata. *NR* 12, Oct. 1940.

.... Aryans and Dravidians as well as aboriginal tribes worship Mother-Earth under various names .... AV-hymn to Mother-Earth ....

8. GHOSH, Manoranjan. Serpent-Worship in Ancient India. VII AIOC, Baroda 1933.

.... Vedic references to Nāga as water-deity ....

9. GIEBENS, K. Elements of Mithra Cult (appropriated by Christianity). *JBORS* 21, 1935.

10. HOCART, A. M. In the grip of tradition. *Folk-Lore*, Sept. 1938.

.... Man is a traditional animal, and must always fall back on tradition for means of expression .... the ancient Indian exception (regarding the qualification of the royal partner) which required Varunapraghāsa (SPB II. 5.2.20) only proves the rule :....

11. HORRWITZ, E. P. Revival of Aryan Faith in Europe. *Pr. Bh.* 40, July 1935.

.... certain Aryan festivals revived in modern Germany ....

12. HÜBENER, Gustav. Heroic Exorcism. *Research and Progress* 1, April 1935.

.... in early Indo-Germanic times there was practically no definite class of priests and magicians .... the *hero* is the main figure .... every predominantly heroic and aristocratic tribal culture trusts the hero, and not the magician nor the priest in exorcism in conquering the demon ....

13. HÜBENER, Gustav. Beowulf, ein indisches Messerexorcismus und die Sachsen. *Deutschbein Comm.* Vol., Leipzig 1936.

[A comparative study of mythical and cult-motives.]

14. MEHTA, S. S. Vratas. *J Anthrop S*, Bombay 1938

15. MEYER, J. J. *Trilogie altindischer Mächte und Feste der Vegetation*. Max Nichaus Verlag, Zürich 1937.

Rev.: S. K. DE, *OLD* 3 (1939); J. L. MYRES, *JRAS* 1939; R. SCHMIDT, *WZKM* 46 (1939).

16. MEYER, J. J. Zusätze zur "Trilogie altindischen Mächte und Feste der Vegetation". *WZKM* 46, 1939.

17. MITRA, Kalipada. The New Year Festivals. *M in I* 18, 1938.

18. PADHYE, K. A. Dog's Status in Hindu Sacred Literature. *J Anthrop S*, Bombay 1933

19. POURE-DAVOUD. Mithra-Cult *JBORS* 19, 1933.

20. SARKAR, B. K. A sociology of Hindu festivals. *Pr. Bh.* 44, Mar. 1939.

[a comparative study of the festivals and folk-life of the East and the West in the light of Meyer's "Trilogie". Their utility in the socio-religious life of the Hindus.]

20a. SARKAR, Benoy Kumar. A Study of Meyer's Trilogy of Hindu Vegetation Powers and Festivals. *IHQ XIX* (4), Dec. 1943.

21. SASTRI, S. Srikantha. Hydro-Selenic Culture. *M in I* 21, Jan.-Mar. 1941.

.... distinct culture-complex which is associated with the moon-and-water-cults primarily (as opposed to sun- and stone-cults) .... Hydro-Selenic cults are earlier than Helio-Lithic .... In India, the Soma-cult is lunar .... associated ideas of manes, fertility, phallus, milk, juicy plants, storms (of Rudra), priest-craft, Nagas etc. .... Hydro-Selenic culture originated in the Indus region ....

22. SCHEFTELOWITZ, I. Die Mithra-Religion der Indo-Skythen und ihre Beziehung zum Saura- und Mithras-kult. *AO* 11, 1933.

23. SHAMASASTRI, R. *Eclipse-cult in the Vedas, the Bible and the Koran*. Mysore 1940.

Rev. : S. S. *QJMS* 32 (1941-42).

24. YAMUNACHARYA, M. The Cult of Sun-worship in India. X AIOC, Tirupati 1940.

25. YATISWARANANDA, Swami. A glimpse into Hindu Religious Symbology. *Pr. Bh.* 40, Mar. 1935.

.... Symbols in Ancient and Later Hinduism ....

#### 119. RITUAL.

1. AGASTYA, Sannyasi. Aśvamedha. V AIOC, Lahore 1928.

2. ALBRIGHT, W. F. and DUMONT, P. E. A parallel between Indic and Babylonian sacrificial ritual. *JAOS* 54, 1934.

.... Similarities between Vedic and Babylonian Horse-sacrifice ritual .... Horse-sacrifice goes back to IE times .... the Babylonians certainly borrowed the practice of sacrificing the horse from IE peoples .... [see also A. B. Keith : "Babylonia and India". *Kuppuswami Comm. Vol.*]

2a. ATHAVALE, V. B. The History of the Yajña Institution. XII AIOC (Summary), Benares 1943-44.

3. BESANT, Annie. The Law of Sacrifice. *ALB* 2, 1937-38.

3a. BHANDARKAR, D. R. Were Women entitled to Vedic Sacrifices? XII AIOC (Summary), Benares 1943-44.

.... Inscriptional evidence has been adduced to prove that

women were as much entitled to perform sacrifices as men  
.... e.g. Queen Nāganikā.

4. BHAVE, S. S. *Jumbaka* in the Horse-Sacrifice Ritual of the Yajurveda. XI AIOC, Hyderabad 1941.

.... Jumbaka, some evil spirit—a non-Vedic element in YV ....

5. BLEICHSTEINER. *Rossweihe und Pferderennen in Totenkult der kaukasischen Völker*. Wiener Beiträge zur Kulturgeschichte und Linguistik 4, 1936.

6. BULSARA, J. F. The rôle of ritual in life. *J. Anthrop. S.*, Bombay 1930.

7. CHARLU, V. P. R. The Adhvaryu's duties : prescription and practice. II AIOC, Calcutta 1922.

8. CHATTERJEE, B. K. Vedic rites and supreme knowledge. *Kalyāṇa Kalpataru* 7, Dec. 1940.

9. CHAUDHARI, J. B. *The position of women in the Vedic ritual*. London Univ., 1934.

[Ph.D. thesis : copy in Univ. Lib. : based on Mantra, Br., Sūtra.]

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11. CHAUDHARI, J. B. The position of mother in the Vedic ritual. *IHQ* 14, Dec. 1938.

12. CHAUDHARI, J. B. The wife in the Vedic ritual. *IHQ* 16, Mar. 1940.

13. CHAUDHARI, J. B. The position of daughter in the Vedic ritual. *NIA* 4, May 1941.

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.... widows were coequals of their husbands in Vedic ritual ....

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.... The role of the queen in the Horse-sacrifice—symbolical of the marriage of heaven and earth ....

18. DATTA, H. N. Time of initiation at the Varṣasatra. *Hara-prasad Comm.* Vol., Calcutta 1932.

.... TS conditions re. Varṣasatra indicate the date of its composition to be 4400 years ago ....

19. DUMONT, P. E. *L'Agnihotra : Description de l'Agnihotra dans le rituel védique.* Baltimore 1939.

[Also see : P. E. Dumont. *L'Aśvamedha.* Baltimore 1927.]  
Rev. : S. M. KATRE, *OLD* 3 (1939); A. B. KEITH, *J.R.I.S* 1941; E. J. Thomas, *BSOS* XI (3).

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.... yajña-cult, acc. to Vedic point of view, is based upon the all-comprehensive scheme of spirituality which comprises in it the significance of both subjective and objective morality .... *deva-yajña* : in creative, promotive, nutritive activities, gods are bestowers of infinite good : that debt is to be repaid .... *brahmayañña* : Ṛsis represent in them universal reason at work for which it was possible for them to evolve a mighty system of cultural discipline which is essential for the cosmic well-being .... *pitṛ-yajña* : ancestors bind us from birth in biological and spiritual debts .... *manuṣya* and *bhūta-yajña* : universal kinship ....

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.... comparison with Vedic seasonal rites ....

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 .... RV and YV texts with exhaustive explanations ....  
 Rev. : A. B. KEITH, *J.R.A.S.* 1940.

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 .... ritual is a social quest and a quest for life .... the object of funeral hymns in RV X is to seek life for both deceased and survivors, so that the deceased may be reborn in a descendant with a fuller life ....

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 [a propos "Parallel bet. Indian and Babylonian sacrificial ritual" by Albright and Dumont, *JAOS* 54, 1934! .... there is a vital difference in purpose and character between the Vedic horse-sacrifice and the Babylonian .... the new evidence does not help us in any way to strengthen the case for deducing the Indian *nakṣatras* from Babylonian sources.]

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 .... detailed analysis of horse-sacrifice among Indians, Iranians, Slavs, Greeks, Romans, Celts and Germans .... essentially IG character of the horse-cult .... extraneous ideas (of proto-Turko-Mongolian origin) also traced .... draws conclusions in support of the South Russian "Urheimat" of the Indo-Germanic people ....  
 Rev. : B. K. GHOSH, *JGGS* 5 (1938); S. K. DE, *OLD* 3 (1939).

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 .... MS IV. 2 ....  
 Rev. : B. FADDEGON, *Museum* (1921).

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 .... ritual is concretised philosophy .... in meditation, which is what sacrifice really is, the *yogaśālā* is the human body and

the three fires are the heart, brain and the senses .... Soma is the blood ....

Rev. : ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 38 (1935); A. S. *Fed. Kes.* 21 (1935).

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37. PANTULU, N. K. V. The Vedic ritual of marriage. *QJMS* 28. Jan. 1938.

.... comparative study of Vedas in this regard indicates that AV was the first in order of evolution of Vedic mantras and rituals, the second in order is SV, the third are SYV and KYV, the whole Vedic literature being rounded off in RV ....

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[Kannada.]

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.... yajña, as such, was distasteful to Buddha, not merely its degeneration, its corruption .... yajña was rooted in desire, had its very being in desire, which is the root-cause of all evil ....

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.... Agnihotra, ancient Indian practice of fumigation .... it is shown by means of the chemical analysis of the ingredients used in it that this practice of ancient Aryans is healthy and hygienic ....

Rev. : ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 43 (1938).

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.... Up. conceptions in Buddhism .... [Ref. Rhys Davids : *What was the original Gospel in Buddhism*, London 1938 : *To Become or not to Become*, London 1937 : *A Manual of Buddhism*, London-New York 1932.]

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4. EDITOR. Where Hinduism and Islam meet. *Pr. Bh.* 43, June 1938.

[based on Quoran and Vedic lit.]

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Rev. : F. C. BURKITT, *JRAS* 1931.

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8. GLASENAPP, H. von. Hinduism and Buddhism. *Pr. Bh.* 41. July 1936.

.... Buddhism is of the same nature as Brahmanism with regard to the spiritual aspect .... Three phases : (1) Buddhism arose originally when Vedic gods and sacrificial system began to lose their hold on the minds of the Hindus .... they had a desire for a new religion (cf. Upaniṣads and their similar origin)—this is Hinayāna. (2) The `sacrificial system without idols' of the Vedic Aryans was replaced by a new form of religion (cf. Brahmanism of classical times)—this is Mahāyāna, richer in mythology and teaching selfless devotion. (3) Tantras gained ground in India about 500 A.D. (though known to Mohenjodaro civilisation). Corresponding to Tantric Hinduism, there is Mantrayāna or Vajrayāna Buddhism .... There are parallel developments of Brahmanism and Buddhism ....

9. GLASENAPP, H. von. Zur Geschichte der buddhistischen Dharma-Theorie. *ZDMG* 92, 1938.

[Ref. *ZDMG* 91 (1937); *NIA* 1 (1938)] .... Katha Up. spielt auf das Beispiel vom Regenwasser an und polemisiert gegen die dharma-Lehre ....

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....R̄tis corresponds with Indian Lakṣmī-Śrī and Greek Tyche and Dike ....

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## XV. PHILOSOPHY.

### 121. INDIAN PHILOSOPHY IN GENERAL.

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2. BALAKRISHNA. *Hindu Philosophers on Evolution.* Taraporevala, Bombay 1936.

3. BANERJI-SASTRI, A. Neoplatonists and Indian philosophers. *JBORS* 29, Mar.-June 1943.

4. BECK, L. Adams. *The Story of Oriental Philosophy.* New York 1932.

.... chapters 1-8 deal with germs of Indian philosophy as latent in the Vedas and developed in the Up., culminating in the Vedānta system of Śaṅkara ....

5. BOSE, A. C. Tragic and romantic views of life. *Pr. Bh.* 40, Feb. 1935.

.... Vedas indicate a sense of tragedy overcome by a heroic energy determined to win victory against all odds ....

6. BOSE, A. C. Four currents in Indian spiritual history. *Pr. Bh.* 41, Aug. 1936.

.... corresponding to 4 castes, there developed 4 types of "Ethos", i.e. 4 types of spiritual and moral ideals .... socio-economically the four castes lived in harmony, but spiritu-ethically they were always at war .... in Vedic period. Kṣatriya 'ethos' was predominant ; in Up. period, Brāhmaṇa 'ethos' ; in epic period Brāhmaṇa-Kṣatriya 'ethos' ; in Bud-dhist period Vaiśya 'ethos' ; in Purāṇic periods, Śūdra 'ethos' ; in Middle ages, Vaiśya-Śūdra 'ethos' ....

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Rev. : B. KEIGHTLEY, *Rev. Phil. Rel.* (1940) ; ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 55 (1940).

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Rev. : Swami JAGADISVARANANDA, *MR* (Nov. 1943).

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[a propos S. Radhakrishnan : Eastern Religions and Western Thought] .... "R. has essentially a European rather than an Indian mentality" ....

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[an estimate of the modern civilisation side by side with the ancient Aryan civilisation of the Vedic and Purāṇic ṛṣis.] Rev. : ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 40 (1935).

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.... despite the childlike naïveté, RV-hymns reveal a philosophical frame of mind in those obstinate questionings of sense and outward things .... The first flutter of the new-fledged philosophic impulse on Indian soil clothed itself in poetry of unending charm, with abundance of myths, due to

fertile imagination or creative fancy .... Poet 'gets' the vision, philosopher 'justifies' it .... The poetic or mythical presentation of hymns of RV has nothing *prima facie* to invalidate their claim for truth .... RV may not have made any positive contribution towards Vedānta, but it certainly prepared the field for the reception of the same ....

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[reprint of Vol. I.]

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.... in the history of philosophy no word has ever been uttered more important and epoch-making than the word *Ātman* which we find for the first time in AV X. 8.44 ....

18. FRAUWALLNER, E. Der arische Anteil an der indischen Philosophie. *ZDMG* 92, 1938.

[a report of a paper read at 11th German Oriental Conference at Bonn 1938.]

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.... Indian civilisation must be judged mainly by the culture and greatness of its milleniums, not by the ignorance and weakness of a few centuries ....

21. GLASENAPP, H. von. Influence of Indian thought on German literature. *India and the World* 1. 1932.

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Rev. : A. B. KEITH, *JRAS* (1939); W. STEDE, *BSOS* 9 (1939).

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27. HEIMANN, Betty. Plurality, Polarity and Unity in Hindu Thought : A Doxographical Study. *BSOS* 9, 1939.

.... Indian culture visualised as a globe ; the longitude lines are various disciplines of thought, e.g., philosophy, theology, logic, aesthetics, etc. ; the latitude lines are the ideas studied, in this case the idea of unity in Hindu thought. These latitude lines are bound to cross all the various disciplines. Indian philosophy as a whole takes its starting point from the *concrete* .... *unity after plurality* is illustrated by rivers emerging into the ocean (*Mṛḍaka* III. 2.8; *Maitri* VI. 22); or by honey gathered from different juices (*CU* VI. 9.1). *Unity within plurality* is shown by similes like the same substance in all pairs of scissors (*CU* VI. 1.5); or the same sun in different sheets of water (*BAU* I. 4.7). *Unity before plurality* is shown by a fire dispersed in thousands of sparks (*BAU* II. 1.20; *Kauśitaki* III. 4.20). Unity disseminating divergent matter is shown by a spider and its cobwebs (*BAU* II. 1.20; *Muṇḍaka* I. 1.7).

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[Intr. to *Mystic Teachings of the Haridāsas of Karnāṭaka* by KARMARKAR and KALAMDANI.]

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[with a critical bibliography by Umesa Misra.]

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[from *Das Licht des Ostens.*]

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[Presidential address : Philosophy and Religion Section, XII AIOC, Benares 1943-44.]

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.... It is neither disappointments in life nor national disasters, nor the climate that has turned the Indian's eye inward. Vedic and Up. periods were periods of power and peace. It is the Indian's faith that the inner life is richer and more real than the outer which has made him withdraw from the external world .... this attitude flowers forth into a dynamic religion and a living philosophy ....

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.... 'the following in my opinion are the three chief lessons that Hindu religious thought should be interested to learn and to take from European Mysticism : (1) The architectural sense of Christian Metaphysicians. (2) The psychological science of the Christian explorers of the 'Dark Night' of the Infinite. (3). The formidable energies that Western Mysticism uses to achieve divine union, in particular the passionate violence of the European accustomed to battle and action ....

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[English transl. of the original German by C. E. B. Russell.]  
Rev. : ANON., *Min I* 17 (1937).

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54. SHARPE, E. *The Great Cremation Ground (Mahāśmaśana).* Luzac and Co., London 1938.

[Part I : The Upaniṣads. Part II : The Philosophy of the Jains] .... Acc. to Sharpe, the Up. philosophy being pessimistic is no good philosophy, for 'philosophy must of necessity be optimism of the truest and highest order' ....

55. SHRIVASTAVA, S. N. L. A Western critic of Indian thought. *Pr. Bh.* 42, Feb. 1937.

[a propos A. Schweitzer : *Indian Thought and its Development.* London.]

56. SIRCAR, M. N. Two Attitudes. *Pr. Bh.* 43, May 1938.

.... (1) line of philosophic and transcendent intuition to be preceded by critical analysis, reflection and meditation; (2) line of synthetic intuition or synoptic vision to be preceded by the method of psychic penetration and contemplation ....

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[Thesis.]

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.... Author answers the accusation of many Western thinkers that the outlook on life of Indian philosophy and religion is extremely dark and gloomy ....

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58. TUXEN, P. Zur Darstellung der indischen Philosophie. *AO* 4, 1925.

122. VEDIC AND UPANIṢADIC PHILOSOPHY : GENERAL STUDY.

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2. BHATTACHARYA, U. C. Progress of Brahnavidyā from the Upaniṣads to Sūtras. V AIOC, Lahore 1928.

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.... the Ātman-philosophy does not destroy the world, but yet is rigorously monistic, and this directly follows from the texts of the Up. .... Śaṅkara has no justification for introducing Māyā, Rāmānuja for perpetuating the individual ....

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Rev. : ANON., *M in I* 15 (1935).
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.... Up. as the sources of Pañcarātra, during the second and third stages of its existence ....
12. DEVI, Akshaya Kumari. *Quintessence of the Upaniṣads*. Vijaya Krishna Bros., Calcutta.  
.... Pantheism .... Monism .... Monotheism .... Mysticism .... Agnosticism .... [with original texts.]
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17. MEHTA, S. S. *A Manual of Vedānta philosophy as revealed in the Upaniṣads and Bhagavadgītā*. Bombay 1919.
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19. MUKERJI, M. N. Teachings of the Upanishads. *India Review* 41, Dec. 1940. .

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.... Up. philosophical ideas are logical development of the earlier speculations of Br. ....

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[acc. to Māndūkya Up.]

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.... Buddha was a Vedic protestant in the sense that he stood against the degraded selfish belief in Ātman (individual soul), against blind worship and sacrificial rites of the Vedas ....

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[Part I—comprehensive sketch of a general philosophy of religion in the light of both Western science and Hindu tradition. Part II—Vedic religion. Part III and IV—the Upanishadic doctrine of Self.]

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[classification of the Up. on the basis of Ātman-Jīva-Jagat.]

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.... Cf. "upās et upāsaka" ....

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[from Veda to Saṃkara.]

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38. SIRCAR, M. N. *Eastern Lights.* Arya Publishing House, Calcutta 1935.  
search after Truth more through life than through intellect ....  
.... philosophical and mystical inspirations of the Up. .... Up.  
Rev. : SIDDEHESHWARANANDA, *Ved. Kes.* 22 (1935); ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 41 (1936).

39. STRAUSS, O. Die kritisch-historische und die orthodox-systematische Upaniṣad-Interpretation. *ZDMG* 84, 1930.

[report of a lecture delivered at 6th German Oriental Conference in Wien, 1930.]

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.... (1) Uddālaka Āruṇi (CU VI) first gave a systematic exposition of Vedic idealism. (2) Yājñavalkya rejects Āruṇi's traditional cosmology and adopts the critical method under

lying it. Y. tries to show, by various examples, that things conceived apart from the self are abstraction (BAU II. 4 ; IV. 5 ; IV. 3-4). (3) Prajāpati (teacher of Indra in CU VIII 7-12) develops an idealism different from Y.'s. Y.'s system is 'unqualified monism', that of P. is 'qualified monism'. (4) Indra (Kauśitaki Up. III) further develops the absolute idealism and qualified monism (of P.). .... is almost like Hegel's idealism, showing that a subjective and objective element—an ideal and real aspect—enter into all forms of existence and are ultimately one. (5) Citra and Uddälaka Āruṇi (Kauśitaki Up. I) develop Indra's idealism in its practical side ....

41. TATVABHUSHAN, S. *Pañcarṣi or The Founders of Vedic Idealism.* Calcutta 1930.

.... beginning with the budding sense of One in Many that we come across in Uddälaka Āruṇi and ending with Citra's description of the Brahmaloka, there is a sustained message of Absolute Idealism, of course in different stages of evolutionary growth ....

Rev. : S. K. DAS, CR 41 (1931).

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[a pen-picture of the spiritual life and ideal as depicted in the Vedic lit.]

### 123. BRAHMAN : ĀTMAN.

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4. BHATTACHARYA, U. C. The growth of the concept of Brahma. III Ind. Phil. Congress, Bombay 1927.

5. BHATTACHARYA, U. C. Space, Time and Brahma. *Jha Comm. Vol.*, Allahabad 1937.

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8. MALKANI, G. R. *Philosophy of the Self.* Amalner 1939.

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9. MENGAL, G. de. The Notion of the Absolute. *Rev. Phil. Rel.* 3, Mar. 1932.

[in various forms of tradition] .... Nirguna Brahman = Ain-Soph. (in Jewish Kabbala) ..

10. MODI, P. M. Relation between the two aspects of Brahman. *IHQ* 17, June 1941.

.... distinction between Puruṣa and Akṣara was already known to the earlier metrical Up., eg., *Muṇḍaka* ....

11. MODI, P. M. Relation of Brahman and Jagat. *IC* 8, 1942.

12. NARAHARI, H. G. The meaning of Brahman and Ātman in the R̥gveda. *IC* 8, Dec. 1941—Mar. 1942.

13. NARAHARI, H. G. "Soul" in the R̥gveda. *Rev. Phil. Rel.* 11, April 1942.

.... RV—seers had a knowledge of soul as different from the body as eternal, and having the three essential qualities of *sat*, *cit*, *ānanda* .... N. considers the nine words: *brahman*, *ātman*, *tman*, *satiyam*, *ajo bhāgah*, *jīva*, *prāṇa*, *manas*, *suparna* .... 'soul' acc. to RV (1) is different from body; survives the destruction of the latter; (2) is eternal, neither born nor liable to destruction; (3) forms "essence" of the body and is its controller; (4) is the experiencer of man's actions—heaven or punishment after death; (5) is composed of *sat*, *cit*, and *ānanda* .... RV—seers seem to know also the fundamentals of Brahman, the Up. absolute ....

13a. NARAHARI, H. G. *Ātman in pre-Upaniṣadic Vedic Literature.* Adyar Library Series No. 47, Adyar 1944.

.... Ch. I—RV—seers definitely knew of the existence of Ātman, which, being the indestructible part of the individual, survives corporal destruction. Ch. 2—The relation of A. with Brahman. Ch. 3—Vedic Conception of Immortality. Ch. 4—Vedic seers believed in a three-fold heaven. Ch. 5—*Devayāna* and *Pitryāna*. Ch. 6—Salient features of the religion of RV and different ways by which these seers approached their gods, through fear, love, need or friendship. Ch. 7—Classification of Vedic gods into *havirbhājah* and *sūktabhājah*. Ch. 8—Several kinds of rewards which RV—seers sought. Ch. 9—Up.—thought has its source only in the literature of the earlier period; it is wrong to attribute Kṣatriya authorship to it;

it is a continuation of earlier speculations to which both Brāhmaṇas and Kṣatriyas have contributed. Ch. 10—Though the theory of transmigration is found in its full-fledged form only in Up., yet it is impossible to deny that its traces are clearly found in RV. Ch. 11—Sin and its penalty. Ch. 12—Conclusion . . . Foreword by C. Kunhan Raja . . . according to Raja, the RV —lit. presupposes a long period of development of civilization in India and represents the final stage in such an evolution. What is found enunciated in the Up. is only what existed in the philosophy of RV . . .

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.... ambivalence is due to the interplay between Self and not-Self . . .

15. RHYS DAVIDS, C. A. F. Man and His Becoming in the Upaniṣads. *IL* (Grierson Comm. Vol.), Lahore 1933.

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.... absolute consciousness is logically and empirically uncharacterisable . . . . it is yet not unknown and its nature is *jīva* of pure intelligence as opposed to unintelligence . . .

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18. SHARVANANDA, Swami. First Principle or the Nature of God. *Ved. Kes.* 20, June-July 1933.

[acc. to Vedas and Up.]

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2. ATMANANDA, Swami. Evolution and its purpose according to Vedanta. *Ved. Kes.* 24, Oct. 1937.

[based on Up. texts : Brahman ; Māyā ; Iśvara ; Jīva ; constitution of the Universe ; Goal of Humanity.]

3. BHAKTICHAITANYA, Brahmachari. The problem of "Coming"—a Vedantic View. *Pr. Bh.* 46, Aug. 1941.

4. BRAHMA N. K. The ontological argument and the Upaniṣads. IV Ind. Phil. Congress, Madras 1928.

5. BRAHMA, N. K. Vedāntic Transcendence. *CR*, Jan. 1942.

6. DAS, Adhar Chandra. Mysticism and Unity in Nature. *Ved. Kes.* 27, Mar. 1941.

[Kaṭha. II, 3.12 : Iśa. 7.]

7. DAS GUPTA, S. N. *Indian Idealism*. Cambridge Univ. Press, London 1933.

.... (1) Beginnings of Indian Philosophy. (2-3) Upaniṣadic idealism. (4) Buddhist idealism. (5-6) The Vedānta and kindred forms of idealism .... Up. are a development from Vedic pure 'speculative realism and ritualistic magic' to a form of 'mystic idealism' ....

Rev. : S. C. BANERJI-SASTRI, *M in I* 14 (1934).

8. DUTT, P. G. The Doctrine of Māyā. *Phil. Quart.*, April 1936.

.... Māyā was not a living faith with ancient Aryans ....

9. HARRISON, M. H. *Hindu Monism and Pluralism as found in the Upanishads and in the Philosophies dependent upon them*. Oxford Univ. Press, London 1932.

Rev. : E. J. THOMAS, *JRAS* 1933 ; J. CHARPENTIER, *BSOS* 7 (1934).

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.... svabhāvavāda believed in the three elements mentioned in CU (VII. 2), viz., earth, water, fire ....

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.... (1) Monistic tendencies tending towards a simplification of the polytheistic pantheon in the Vedic hymns. (a) Hymn-god compared to other gods; (b) Hymn-god identified with other gods; (c) the fading of the divine personalities through the magic conception of sacrifice; (d) speculative hymns;

(e) divine power—Māyā—of assuming many forms .... (2) Monistic tendencies in the Br. tending towards a simplification of empirical multiplicity. (a) to see oneness behind the empirical multiplicity of phenomenal world ; (b) one human sense supreme over others. (cf. Prāṇa-sarivāda) .... (3) Identification of macrocosm and microcosm. (a) identity of human organs and cosmic powers ; (b) Purusa and Ātman .... (4) Cosmogonic speculations : the qualitative identity of macrocosm and microcosm : the identity of *causa materialis* and the resultant product .... An investigation of literary remains before Up. shows the pantheistic monism to be the result of a slow but steady development, the final outcome of the combination and weaving together of various strands whose origin may be traced back to the Vedic hymns and subsequent early Br. speculations—all tending in the same direction ....

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*Jha Comm.* Vol., Allahabad 1937.

14. RUBEN, W. *Indische und griechische Metaphysik.* ZII 8,  
1931.

[A comparative study of Indian and Greek religion and metaphysics : significant features of both : (1) The religious basis. (2) The metaphysical systems. (3) Question of chronology.]

15. RUBEN. W. *Materialismus im Leben des alten Indiens.*  
*AO* 13, 1935.

.... (1) no materialism in RV (RV IV. 24.10 ; X. 82.7—the opponent is not materialist) .... (2) the new social conditions in the Br.—period .... there were castes, great sovereigns and under them non-Brāhmaṇas who were antagonistic to priestly class .... (3) ‘Relative’ materialism in CU—(Indra-Virocana-legend).

16. SASTRI, Kokileshvar. *Advaitavāda in the Rgveda.* I Ind.  
Phil. Congress, Calcutta 1925.

.... RV has inculcated the truth of advaita .... subtle invisible form common to all visible gross forms ....

17. SASTRI, P. P. S. *Problems of Identity.* X AIOC, Tirupati  
1940.

18. SINHA, J. *Indian Realism.* Kegan Paul, London 1938.

Rev. : T. M. P. MAHADEVAN, *Ved. Kes.* 26 (1939); ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 44 (1939).

19. SIRCAR, M. N. The Upanishadic view of Truth. *Pr. Bh.* 35, July-Aug. 1930.

.... the word 'truth' is confined to transcendence in Up., both in ontological and spiritual sense ....

20. SIRCAR, M. N. The immanent and the transcendent. *Pr. Bh.* 35, Nov. 1930.

.... Atman is in all things—it is out of everything ....

21. SIRCAR, M. N. Truth and Value. *Pr. Bh.* 35, Dec. 1930.

.... the Up. have prized truth more than value, for value has always a concrete reference, and truth has no such reference ....

22. SRINIVASAN, C. T. Māyā. V Ind. Phil. Congress, Calcutta 1936.

23. WILLMAN-GRABOWSKA, H. *L'idée de l'état dans l'Inde ancienne.* Warszawa 1933.

#### 125. COSMOLOGY.

1. CHAKRAVARTY, M. Vedic Cosmology. *IC* 4, Jan. 1938.

2. CONGER, George P. Cosmic Persons and Human Universes in Indian Philosophy. *JASB* 29, 1933.

.... Universe regarded as constituted like a person ....  
Vedas, Br., Āraṇī and Up. ....

3. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. *L'idée de création éternelle dans le R̄gveda.* Études traditionnelles 193, Paris 1936.

4. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Eternal Creation in the Rig Veda. *Ved. Kes.* 23, Jan. 1937.

.... doctrine of timelessness of creation as found in RV compared with similar doctrines propounded by modern science  
.... RV deals only with what is eternal—*nitya* ....

5. PRYZLUSKI, J. Une cosmogonie commune à l'Iran et à l'Inde. *JA* 229, 1937.

6. PUSALKER, A. D. Purāṇic Cosmogony. *Bh. Vid.* 2, May 1941.

.... cosmology of RV, viewed from mythological and philosophical view-points .... RV X. 129 .... AV—cosmology of the Prajāpati-type ....

7. SCHARBAU, Carl Anders. *Die Idee der Schöpfung in der vedischen Literatur : Eine religionsgeschichtliche Untersuchung über den frühindischen Theismus.* W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart 1932.

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8. SIMENSCHY, Th. *Die Entstehung der Welt in der Vorstellung der Inder und der Griechen.* RFR, Bukarest 1935.

#### 126. PSYCHOLOGY AND EPISTEMOLOGY.

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2. CHATTERJEE, S. C. *The Nyāya Theory of Knowledge : A critical study of some problems of logic and metaphysics.* Calcutta Univ., 1939.

.... beginnings traced in Vedic literature ....  
Rev. : ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 45 (1940).

3. DANDEKAR, R. N. Somatism of Vedic Psychology. *IHQ* 17, Mar. 1941.

4. DATTA, D. M. *The Six Ways of Knowing.* George Allan and Unwin, London.

5. FALK, Maryla and PRZYLUSKI, Jean. Aspects d'une ancienne psychophysiologie dans l'Inde et en extrême Orient. *BSOS* 9, 1938-39.

6. FALK, Maryla. *Il mito psicologico nell'India antica.* Mem. d. Reale Academia, 1939.

6a. FALK, Maryla. The Oldest Psychology : *Terminus a quo* and Aspects. *Indian Journal of Psychology* XVIII (3-4).

.... in a large number of RV and AV hymns a specific technical terminology and phraseology is elaborated—terminology relating to a set of psycho-physiological functional hypostases which constitute the basic data of the earliest Yoga-theory .... The type of Yoga-psychology encountered here differs fundamentally from the psychology of Pātañjala Yoga in that it is not dualistic .... it considers consciousness not as an essentially extraneous principle, but as essentially homogeneous and continuous with the process of life in all its aspects, psychical as well as physiological .... here reality is under-

stood as *experience* .... the resulting classification of the realms of reality is made not according to the distinction of matter, life and mind etc., but according to planes of experience ....

7. HIRIYANNA, M. The place of feeling in conduct (Advaita). XII Ind. Phil. Congress, Calcutta 1936.

8. MASSON-OURSEL, P. *Les aspects dynamiques du verbe être en sanskrit et leur influence sur la psychologie de l'Inde* 1930.

9. PRABHAVANANDA, Swami When the Ego dies, all troubles cease. *Ved. Kes.* 22, Dec. 1935.

[Ref. to Kaṭha Up.] .... the Vedas mention the seven planes or centres of consciousness ....

10. PRASAD, G. Psychological tendencies in the Yajur Veda. III Ind. Phil. Congress, Bombay 1927.

[YV 34—1 to 6.]

11. RHYS DAVIDS, C. A. F. *The Birth of Indian Psychology (and its Development in Buddhism)*. Luzac, London 1936.

.... a new analytic interest being taken of mind in Vedic lit., Mind is being slowly distinguished from man .... consideration of Mind in its various aspects—emergent, emotional and volitional—as found in earlier Up. .... analysis of Mind in later Up. ....

Rev. : E. H. JOHNSTON, *JRAS* 1937 ; ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 42 (1937).

12. SARMA, R. Naga Raja. New light on Dream-psychology (from Upaniṣadic sources). *JOR*, 1928.

13. SARMA, R. Naga Raja. New light on Dream-psychology (from Upanishadic sources). *Pr. Bh.* 34, Feb. 1929.

[also see papers submitted by the author on the same subject to 14th Indian Science Congress (Psychology Section), Lahore, and to Indian Science Congress (Psychology Section), Calcutta] .... *Praśna Up.* :—In dreams the subject experiences his *mahimā*, the creative activity or majesty or greatness .... *Bṛhad. Up.* :—In dream, escape from fatigue is sought ; the Up. sketches the transition from sleep to dream, from dream to sleep, and from both to the waking life or state .... *Chāndogya Up.* :—This Up. contains *mahimā*-theory of Praśna (*mahiyamanāścarati*) .... In other Up., dreams are said to be due to creative activity of the mind on the raw material supplied by *vāsanās* (images of the unconscious and subconscious realm) .... Dreams and dream-experiences are

governed by a law of compensation for the lack of proper adjustment of the subject to the circumstances and conditions of waking existence .... Dreams are nature's own arrangement for affording the subject some escape from the hard realities of *jāgradavasthā* ....

14. SARMA, Y. Subrahmanya. Conquest of fear (from the Vedantic stand-point). *Ved. Kes.* 20, Sept. 1933.

[*Mundaka* III. 2.9; *Taitt. Up.* II. 1; II. 7; *BAU* I. 4.2; IV. 2.4.]

15. SINGH, Jaideva. The status and role of Buddhi in *Kaṭhopaniṣad* and *Bhagavadgītā*. *Rev. Phil. Rel.* 10, Jan. 1941.

.... 'Buddhi' is used in a highly technical sense of 'synoptic insight' .... Nature of Buddhi : (1) B. gives certain and definite knowledge as against manas. (2) It is universal in its sweep and range. (3) It is superpersonal —beyond limitations of individuality. (4) It is supernormal (Aurobindo calls it 'super-mind') : *manasastu ḡarā buddhīḥ* indicates its supramental plane). (5) It is concerned mostly with the perception of spiritual truth (*ātmatattvaniścayāt̄mikā*). (6) It is perfectly pure—*sāttvikī*. .... Functions of Buddhi : (1) B. is the controller of senses. (2) It is nexus between manas and *ātmaṇ*. (3) It brings about equilibrium of mind. (4) It enables us to rise above the relativity of good and evil. (5) It secures emancipation from attachment ....

16. SINHA, J. *Indian Psychology : Perception*. Kegan Paul, London 1934.

*Rev.* : A. B. KEITH, *JRAS* 1935.

17. SINHA, J. The nature of aesthetic experience. *Pr. Bh.* 42, Dec. 1937.

[various phases of aesthetic bliss (*rasa*) experienced by an aspirant at the different stages of his psychic unfoldment.]

18. SIRCAR, M. N. Phases of immediate experience. *Pr. Bh.* 35, May 1930.

[intuition, truth, vision of the Up. : various grades of supernormal experience.]

19. SIRCAR, M. N. The Delight Supernal. *Pr. Bh.* 35, Oct. 1930.

[*BAU* (5th Br.) gives a nice description of the ecstatic vision of delight.]

20. STRAUSS, Otto. Knowledge. *Ved. Kes.* 25, May 1938...  
 .... that 'knowledge is power' is indicated in *ya evam  
veda* ....

21. SUGATA. Aesthetic enjoyment and mystic experience. *Pr.  
Bh.* 42, June 1937.

22. TRIVEDI, Prabhakara. The psychology of Upāsanā. *Pr.  
Bh.* 46, April 1941.

23. VARADACHARI, K. C. The psycho-physiology of the minor  
Upaniṣads. *ASVOI* 1, Tirupati 1940.  
 [descriptions and functions of the *nāḍis* and *cakras*.]

24. VARADACHARI, K. C. Buddhist and Yoga psychology. *JSVOI* 3, Tirupati 1942.

24a. VARADACHARI, K. C. Psychology in the Minor Upaniṣads. *JVOI* IV (2), Tirupati, July-Dec. 1943.

25. VENKATARAMAN, N. The place of feeling in conduct (in  
Indian philosophy). *Phil. Quart.*, Oct. 1936.

## 127. ETHICS.

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Calcutta Univ., 1935.  
 Rev. : ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 40 (1935); P. C. DIVANJI, *ABORI* 17 (1935-36);  
 W. S. URQUHART, *JRAS* 1936.

2. BANERJI, B. C. Aryan morality in the Brāhmaṇa period.  
*K. B. Pathak Comm. Vol.*, Poona 1934.  
 [mainly based on SPB.]

3. BHATTACHARYA, H. First principles of Indian ethical sys-  
tems. VI Ind. Phil. Congress, Dacca 1930.

4. BHATTACHARYA, V. Indo-Iranian ideas of impurity. *Modi  
Comm. Vol.*, Bombay 1930.

5. CHATTERJEA, J. C. *The ethical conceptions of the Gāthā*.  
Navasari 1933.

6. EDITOR. Vedantic ideal of service. *Pr. Bh.* 44, Nov. 1939.  
 .... utility of service in human life as one of the most fruit-  
ful means of self-realisation ....

7. LEFEVER, H. The idea of sin in the Rgveda. VIII AIOC. Mysore 1935.

.... Vedic religion, acc. to Max Müller, consisted of priest-craft and greed for guerdon .... acc. to Bergaigne, it was an exchange of gifts of strength for strength ....

8. LEFEVER, H. *Vedic Idea of Sin*. London Mission Press, Travancore 1935.

Rev. : P. MASSON-OUSSEL, J.A. 229 (1937).

9. MITRA, S. K. *Ethics of the Hindus*. Calcutta Univ.

10. MODI, P. M. Karmayoga—a historical study. *Rev. Phil. Rel.* 8. April 1939.

[traces the various meanings of 'Karman' as it occurs in the Up. and BG.]

11. PARKER, J. W. *Idea of salvation in the world's religions*. Macmillan, New York 1935.

12. SAUNDERS, K. *The Ideals of the East and West*. Cambridge Univ. Press, 1934.

.... ethical ideas of India compared with those of the Chinese, Japanese, Greeks, Hebrews and the Christians .... 'India lost sight of the "human" in the quest for "divine"' ....

13. SEN, D. N. The Upaniṣads in relation to practical life. IV Ind. Phil. Congress, Madras 1928.

14. SHAMASASTRI, R. The Conception of Sin in the Vedas. *Winternitz Comm. Vol.*, Leipzig 1933.

15. SHRIKHANDE, V. B. The relation of moral to spiritual excellence. V Ind. Phil. Congress, Calcutta 1936.

16. SEQUEIRA, T. N. *Sin and Salvation in Early Rgveda*. Mödling 1933.

.... According to the author, the Vedic conception of sin is primitive in the sense that it considers sin not as the absence of soul, and offence not as the responsibility of free will ; it is like a " substance" which attaches itself to a person, can grow like a material something, and can therefore be washed off ....

17. SIRCAR, M. N. Ethics of the Upanishads. *Ved. Kes.* 19, 1932-33.

18. SIVANANDA, Swami Sarasvati. *Practice of Karmayoga (with a dictionary of Yogic and Vedantic terms)*. Rishikesh 1936.
19. TRIVEDI, A. K. Ethics in the Upaniṣads and Modern life. VII AIOC, Baroda 1933.
20. TUXEN, Paul. Die Grundlegung der Moral nach indischer Auffassung. *AO* 14, 1936.

.... Moral predigen ist leicht, Moral begründen schwer ....

21. WINTERNITZ, M. Ethics in Brāhmaṇical literature. *Pr. Bh.* 41, Feb. 1936.

#### 128. ESCHATOLOGY.

1. DAS, Mati Lal. *The Vedic View of Future Life*. Shiva Sahitya Kutir, Jalpaiguri 1942.

[from "The Soul of India".]

2. GLASENAPP, H. von. *Unsterblichkeit und Erlösung in den indischen Religionen*. Max Niemeyer, Halle 1938.

.... According to G., doctrine of transmigration, which is not demonstrable for the RV, may be due to the inhabitants of India who preceded the Indo-Aryans .... discusses (1) immortality of the soul, personal or impersonal; theories of soul in different systems; (2) retribution—*Karman*, (3) ways of Mokṣa; (4) State of perfection ....

Rev. : G. MENSCHING, *ZDMG* 92 (1938); S. M. KATRE, *OLD* 2 (1938); F. O. SCHRADER, *OLZ* 5 (1939); H. W. BAILEY, *BSOS* 9 (1939); J. NEUNER, *NR* 9 (1939); E. J. THOMAS, *J.R.I.N* 1940.

- 2a. MAHADEVAN, T. M. P. Life after Death—in modern times. *Ved. Kes.* 30, Nov. 1943.

.... Ref. to Naciketas legend ....

3. MAJUMDAR, Sridhar. The Import of Death. *Ved. Kes.* 21, Oct. 1934.

.... acc. to Up., to overcome death is to be assimilated into something immutable ....

- 3a. MAJUMDAR, Sridhar. The Way to overcome the Mystery of Death. *KKT* X (9), Sept. 1944.

4. NARAHĀRĪ, H. G. On the origin of the doctrine of Saṃsāra. *PO* 4, 1939-40.

5. NARAHĀRĪ, H. G. Apropos of the conception of immortality of the Veda. *Bh. Vid.* 4, Nov. 1942.

6. PADHYE, K. A. Punishments awarded to the souls of the Dead. *J Anthropol Soc.*, Bombay 1936.

7. RAJA, C. Kunhan. The Condition of the Soul after Death in Rgveda. V Ind. Phil. Congress, Calcutta 1936.

.... fundamental unity between philosophy of Up. and philosophy of RV .... Horse-symbolism in Vedic lit. .... Karma is symbolised by Bull, Jñāna by the Horse ....

8. SNEATH, E. H. *Religion and the Future Life, the Development of the Belief in the Life after Death.* Yale Univ., 1922.

[ " Immortality in India "—by E. W. Hopkins.]

Rev. : G. A. BARTON, *JAOS* 43 (1923).

9. YEVTIC, P. *Karma and Reincarnation in Hindu Religion and Philosophy.* London 1927.

Rev. : C. FORMICHI, *Bily* (1929).

## 129. YOGA.

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Rev. : L. D. BARNETT, *JRAS* 1932.

2. ELIADE, Mircea. *Yoga : Essai sur les origines de la mystique indienne.* P. Geuthner, Paris 1936.

Rev. : H. ZIMMER, *OLZ* 11 (1937) ; J. FILLOZAT, *JA* 230 (1938).

3. FALK, Maryla. *Un inno Yoga nell'Atharvaveda.*

4. FALK, Maryla. *The unknown early Yoga and the Birth of Indian Philosophy.* Madras.

5. *Yoga und Meditation im Osten und im Westen.* Ed. FRÖBE-KAPTEYN, Olga. Rhein-Verlag, Zürich 1934.

....H Zimmer :—"The same prototypes are the foundations of the poetry and the religious tradition of the East as well as of the West, which latter changes from Antiquity, through the Middle Ages, down to Modern Times" ....

6. GHOSH, J. *A Study of Yoga.* 1933.

7. HAUER, J. W. *Der Yoga als Heilweg.* W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart 1932.

.... (1) Die urelemente des Yoga in der vedischen Zeit. (2) Der Yoga in den Upaniṣaden ....

8. MISHRA, U. Place of Yoga in Indian Thought. *All Univ. Studies* 9, 1933.

9. PAL, Kumar. Psycho-analytic approach to Indian Yoga. *PO* 5, 1940.

10. SENGUPTA, N. N. Practice of detachment in spiritual life : *Asparśa-Yoga* in its historical development. *JUPHS* 13, 1940.

### 130. MISCELLANEOUS PHILOSOPHICAL TOPICS.

1. BHATTACHARYA, U. Tapas. *IHQ* 9, Mar. 1933.

2. BRAHMA, N. K. *Philosophy of Hindu Sādhanā*. Kegan Paul, London 1932.

Rev. : AXON., *Pr. Bh.* 39 (1934); J. CHARPENTIER, *BSOS* 7 (1934); E. H. JOHNSTON, *JRAS* 1935.

3. CHAUDHARI, Haridas. Philosophical importance of the Number Three. *Pr. Bh.* 44, Sept. 1939.

.... Up. trinity of *sat, cit, ānanda* .... *a, u, m* in Om. .... Thought, feeling, will in psychology ....

4. CHITRAV, S. Madhuvidyā. *Puruṣārtha* 16, Dec. 1939.  
[Marathi.]

5. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. *The Transformation of Nature in Art*. Harvard Univ. Press, 1934.

[Theory of aesthetics in India : material in Saṁ., Br., Up., etc. : conceptions of *parokṣa, ābhāsa* : Sanskrit Glossary.]  
Rev. : W. N. BROWN, *JAOS* 54 (1934); O. STEIN, *Arch Or* 9 (1937).

6. DAS, S. R. Notion of Time in Hindu Philosophy. *IHQ* 9, Mar. 1933.

7. DIKSHITAR, V. R. R. The Purāṇas and the Theory of Human Evolution. *Aryan Path* 14, Jan. 1943.

8. EDITOR. Types of Response in Spiritual Life. *Ved. Kes.* 21, Dec. 1934—Jan. 1935.

9. FALK, Maryla. *Nairātmya* and *Karman* (the life-long problem of Louis de la Vallée Poussin's thought). *IHQ* 16, Sept. 1940.

10. GHOSH, E. N. The Human Body according to Garbhopaniṣad. VII AIOC, Baroda 1933.

11. HIRIYANNA, M. The Indian conception of Values. *ABORI* 20, 1938.

12. JHA, Ganganath. *The Philosophical Discipline*. Calcutta Univ., 1928.

13. MAHADEVIAH, C. Is our life a dream? *Ved. Kes.* 22, Nov. 1935.  
 [Katha Up. II. 1.4.]

14. PRZYLUSKI, J. La théorie des Guṇa. *BSOS* 6, 1930-32.

15. RAO, P. Nagaraja. The four Values in Hindu Thought. *QJMS* 32, 1941-42.

16. RENOU, L. L'acception première de Yoni. *Woolner Comm.* Vol., Lahore 1940.

17. RHYS DAVIDS, C. A. F. *To become or not to become That is the Question!*. Luzac, London 1937.  
 .... The book shows what sense the root *bhū* and its word-plant bore in early Up. and Buddhist lit. .... In Up., man was taught to be in essence evolving ; essential man is evolving and growing ....  
 Rev. : W. PRINTZ, *ZDMG* 92 (1938) ; V. LESNY, *Arch Or* 10 (1938) ; H. HOFFMANN, *OLZ* 1 (1939) ; ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 44 (1939).

18. RHYS DAVIDS, C. A. F. Tamed, Freed : An oriental pact. *Arch Or* 9, 1937.  
 .... *mukti, atimukti* used in CU .... In Up. the term does not mean an ideal, but only the condition for ultimate attainment, a negative leading to a positive, the positive, i.e., a 'better world,' being the only thing that mattered ....

18a. ROY, Anilbaran. The Ideal of the Jivanmukta. *Sri Aurobindo Mandir Annual* II, 15-8-1943.

19. SASTRI, S. Kuppuswami. Pūrpaism in Indian Philosophy—the Wholism of Ancient India. *Phil. Quart.*, April 1935.

20. SCHAYER, St. *Contributions to the problem of time in Indian Philosophy*. Mem. de la Commission Orientaliste 31, Krakow 1938.

21. SENGUPTA, P. C. Madhuvidyā or the Science of Spring. *JASBL* 4, 1938.

22. SHAH, E. A. Philosophical reflections on some implications of the Law of Karma. III Ind. Phil. Congress, Bombay 1927.

23. SINGH, Mohan. *The Mysticism of "Time" in Rig Veda* (with a chapter on what is Soma). Atma Ram and Sons, Lahore 1939.

.... mysticism of time is the search of god through time .... it is 'theologisation of astronomy' .... contemplation of Brahman in Time and as Time, i.e. as Sākāra and Nirākāra Kāla ....

Rev. : ANON., *Kalpaka* 34 (1939); JAGADISWARANANDA, *Pr. Bh.* 44 (1939); ANON., *Ved. Kes.* 26 (1940).

24. SIRCAR, M. N. Life through four stages. *Pr. Bh.* 38, Oct. 1933.

25. STRAUSS, Otto. (1) *Udgītha-Vidyā*. (2) *Die älteste Philosophie der Karma-Mimāṃsā*. SBPAW, Berlin 1932.

Rev. : S. J., *T. I. Kes.* 20 (1934).

26. STRAUSS, Otto. A contribution to the problem of the relation between *karma*, *jñāna*, and *mokṣa*. *Kuppuswami Comm. Vol.*, Madras 1935.

27. WESENDONK, O. G. The Kālavāda and the Zervanite System. *JRAS*, 1931.

## XVI. STUDY OF VEDIC CONCEPTIONS.

131. VEDIC CONCEPTIONS : PHILOSOPHY, RITUAL, CULT, ART, ETC.

1. ALTEKAR, A. S. Yajñopavīta. *JBORS*, June 1934.

.... original denotation of Y. was the upper garment, normally a piece of cloth, worn in the proper manner prescribed for sacred occasions, passing it under the right and over the left shoulder .... in prehistoric times when weaving was unknown, it was a piece of deer-skin .... today even a piece of deer-skin is strung on Y. .... Y. is to be used on sacred occasions only ....

2. APTE, V. M. Rta in Rgveda. *ABORI* 23, 1942.

3. BARUA B. M. Art as defined in the Brāhmaṇas. *IC* 1, July 1934.

.... *Yad vai pratirūpam śilpam* (SPB III 1.1.5). Art consists in intelligent working up a desired form on a normal material, making manifest what is hidden or potential ....

4. BELVALKAR, S. K. Brahman-Baresman-Bricht-Bhrāj. IV AIOC, Allahabad 1926.
5. BLOOMFIELD, M. The mind as wish-car in the Veda. *JAOS* 39, 1919.
6. BROWN, W. Norman. The Basis for the Hindu Act of Truth. *Rev. of Religion*, Nov. 1940.
7. BROWN, W. Norman. The Rigvedic Equivalent for Hell. *JAOS* 61, 1941.  
 .... RV and AV contain abundant references to earth, atmosphere and heaven .... passages referring to hell are not many, nor specific and illuminating .... RV VIII. 104 (= AV VIII. 4), supplemented by miscellaneous remarks elsewhere in RV and AV, give a fair information regarding hell .... RV X.72 ; 129 ....
8. CHAMUPATI. Vedic Svarga. *Vedic Magazine*, Nov.-Dec. 1931.
9. CHARPENTIER, J. *Brahman : Eine sprachwissenschaftlich-exegetisch-religionsgeschichtliche Untersuchung I-II*. University, Uppsala 1932.  
 ... Brahman → Baresman (= bundle of grass) → magic → hymn on the one hand and Up. Brahman on the other .... Rev. : A. B. KEITH, *JRAS* 1933 ; E. H. JOHNSTON, *IA* 62 (1933) ; H. W. BAILEY, *BSOS* 7 (1934).
10. CHATTERJI, C. C. The Concept OM. *Pr. Bh.* 40, Mar. 1935.  
 .... 'Om' in Indian, 'Logos' in Greek, 'Word' in the Bible are analogous ....
11. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Ratha-Chidra. *JAOS* 51, 1931.  
 .... Brhaddevata VI. 107—Indra cures a maiden (of leprosy) by passing her through the carriage-aperture (between the body) of the car and the yoke .... healing by 'symbolic birth' ....
12. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Ābhāsa. *JAOS* 52, 1932.
13. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. *Parāvṛtti* = Transformation, Regeneration, Analogy. *Winternitz Comm. Vol.*, Leipzig 1933.  
 [ref. BAU and CU.]

14. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Mahā-pralaya and Last Judgment. *IHQ* 9, Mar. 1933.

15. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. *The Darker Side of Dawn*. Smithsonian Institute, 1935.

Rev. : Editor, *JUPHS* 10 (1937).

16. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Chāyā. *JAOS* 55, 1935.

.... Chāyā as shadow in the sense of manifested likeness of divinity in man's temporal and ævitional refuge (*śarma*) ; chāyā as the sable stillness of unmanifested Godhead in his last resort (*parāyanam*) ....

17. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. The source of, and a parallel to, Dianysius, on the Beautiful. *JGIS* 3, Jan. 1936.

.... scholastic and Vedic formulations are in perfect agreement .... scholastic takes for granted and argues from an identity of the good, the beautiful, light, and truth in the ultimate subject, i.e. God .... *arc* = shine and/or intone .... *bhā* (*bhan*) = shine (speak) .... *svar* (*svṛ*) = shine, sound .... CU IV. 15 presents specific parallel to Platonic and Vedic tradition .... it presents a valid parallel in particular to the words of Dianysius (*De Divinis Nominibus* IV. 5), and in general to the whole Platonic and scholastic conception of an absolute, immutable, and single Beauty or Loveliness in which all several goods and beauties inhere ....

18. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Vedic Exemplarism. *HJAS* 1, 1936.

[the traditional doctrine of the relation, cognitive and causal, between the one and many] .... Vedic symbol of a wheel ....

19. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. The "Four Causes" in the Bhagavadgītā. *JAOS* 57, 1937.

[BAU IV. 4.2—BG 18.14-15.]

20. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. The Vedic Doctrine of Silence. *IC* 3, April 1937.

21. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Uṣṇiṣa and Chatra. *PO* 3, 1938.

22. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Nirmāṇa-Kāya. *JRAS*, 1938.

23. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. The Inverted Tree. *QJMS* 29, Oct. 1938.

24. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. The Tāntric Doctrine of Divine Bi-unity. *ABORI* 19, 1938-39.

.... In the Vedic tradition, the Supreme Identity is at the same time spirant and despirated ....

25. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. The Sun-Kiss. *JAOS* 60, 1940.

.... SPB—Sun, the Prajāpati kisses (*abhijighrati*) his children that each can say "I am" — intimate connection of the "Kiss of life" with spiritual paternity and sacrificial rites ....

26. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. The coming to birth of the spirit. *D. R. Bhandarkar Comm. Vol.*, Calcutta 1940.

[A critical analysis of doctrines of reincarnation, regeneration and transmigration.]

27. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Manas. *Woolner Comm. Vol.*, Lahore 1940.

28. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. *Akimcañña* : Self-Naughting. *NIA* 3, April 1940.

29. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Līlā. *JAOS* 61, 1941.

.... the notion of a divine playing occurs repeatedly in RV  
.... the idea of a divine dalliance is fully represented in Up.  
.... Līlā as divine manifestation and activity thought of as a 'sport' ....

30. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Ātmayajña : Self-sacrifice. *HJOS* 6. Feb. 1942.

.... Interpretation of the sacrifice as an exhaustive series of symbolic acts to be treated as support of contemplation (*dhīyā-lamba*) reflects a traditional assumption that every practice implies and involves a corresponding theory ....

31. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Prāṇa-citi. *JRAS*, 1943.

.... AV X. 2.8 cd and 26 cd : What is 'piled' .... what 'sent forth'? .... The sense of the passage becomes clear if we investigate the well-known "internal Agnihotra" .... It is Brahman, referred to by that or by any other name, e.g., *svayambū* or Prajāpati, who, in his Līlā, both enters into man with all the powers of the soul, and gathering them together again, departs aloft with them ....

31a. COOMARASWAMY, Ananda K. Gradation and Evolution. *Isis* XXXV (1), 1944.

.... According to RV, this creation cannot be regarded as a single definite act; it is regarded as ever proceeding .... the object of the present note is to point out that if the docto-

of special creation is understood as it has generally been interpreted by Christian and other philosophers, then Gradation and Evolution are not irreconcilable alternatives, but only different ways respectively ideal and historical, formal and figurative, algebraic and arithmetical, of describing one and the same thing .... to interpret myth as factual history is to mistake the genre ; a myth can only be called 'true' when time and space are abstracted .... As Nilsson says, Mythology can never be converted into History ....

31b. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. *Figures of Speech and Figures of Thought.* Luzac and Co., London.

32. DANDEKAR, R. N. *Der vedische Mensch.* Carl Winter, Heidelberg 1938.

Rev. : A. VENKATASUBBIAH, *OLD* 2 (1938); H. D. VELANKAR, *JBBRAS* (1939).

33. DAS, S. K. The status of Rta in Rgveda. *Phil. Quart.*, April 1938.

.... Ethics of RV is not of naturalism .... it is in accordance with the highest human ideal which was destined to realise all its ethical implications in the Law of Karma .... Rta--Karma (Vedic) : Nemesis (Greek) : Ashavaista (Avestan) : Tao (Chinese) ....

34. DASGUPTA, Mrinal. Śraddhā and Bhakti in Vedic Literature. *IHQ* 6, June 1930.

35. DHAVAN, Datta Thakur. *Truth and Vedas.* 1925.

36. DUBREUIL, G. J. Soma. *IA*, 1926.

.... Soma = Asclepiad ....

37. DUMÉZIL, Georges. *Flamen-Brahman.* Annales du Musée Guimet, Paris 1935.

.... puts forth a very ingenious theory as to the origin of the Brahman-priest of the Vedic ritual, also of the Brāhmaṇa caste in general .... Primitive Indo-Europeans used to honour their kings by killing them on certain occasions to placate the higher powers. In later times, another person, Brāhmaṇa, who became a sort of *alter ego* to him, used to take his place at the time of the gruesome human sacrifice. The author interprets the Sunahśepa legend in this light .... The *Flamen Dialis* is the Roman counterpart of the Vedic Brahman ....

Rev. : A. MEILLET, *BSL* 37 (1936); B. K. GHOSH, *JGIS* 4 (1937); V. LESNY, *Arch Or* 11 (1939).

38. FALK, Maryla. *Filoni del Pensiero Indiano nelle Sorgenti del Pensiero Occidentale.*

39. FALK, Maryla. *Amāvāsyā* (in mythical and philosophical thought). *IHQ* 18, Mar. 1942.

.... The fact of Sūryā being the nocturnal, hypercosmic Sun explains the conception underlying the Amāvāsyā-myth, the myth of the nuptials between the Sun and the Moon ....

40. FALK, Maryla. *Nāma-rūpa and Dharma-rūpa.* Calcutta University, 1943.

[Origin and aspects of an ancient Indian conception.]  
Rev. : C. D. CHATTERJEE, *IC* X (3).

41. GADGIL, V. A. *Rta and the Law of Karman.* X AIOC, Tirupati 1940.

42. GANGULY, N. C. *Vedic Theory of the Common Mind.* I Ind. Phil. Congress, Calcutta 1925.

.... conception of the majesty of the assembly wielding corporate authority .... AV I. 13.4 ; VII. 12 ; XIX. 55 ....

43. GEIGER, B. *Rta und Verwandtes.* *WZKM* 41, 1934.

44. GOSWAMY, K. G. *Hindu Conception of Law.* *CR* 69, Nov. 1938.

.... Hindu law is divine in its essential significance .... sanction for it is both political and theological ....

45. HEIMANN, Betty. *Studien zur Eigenart indischen Denkens.* Mohr, Tübingen. 1930.

.... Letzter Grund seiner (des Denkens) Besonderheit ist das unmittelbare Verwachsensein mit Natur und Umwelt .... Das Paradoxon für das indische Geistesleben : "Primitiv in der Grundlage, in der Behandlungsweise Höchstkultur .... Varuna .... Rta .... Karman .... .

Rev. : L. RENOU, *RCr* 64 (1930); W. GEIGER, *ZII* 8 (1931); W. WUEST, *OLZ* 34 (1931); O. WESENDONK, *Bull. J. deut. Philos.* 5 (1931); A. B. KEITH, *BSOS* 6 (1931).

46. HEIMANN, Betty. *Reality of Fiction in Hindu Thought.* D. R. *Bhandarkar Comm. Vol.*, Calcutta 1940.

47. HEIMANN, Betty. *Indian Concepts of the Eternal.* *NR* 13, April 1941.

.... The West conceives the idea of Eternity chiefly under the aspect of time. In India, it is not time but space that is the primary aspect under which everything is conceived. (1) Spa-

tial concepts ; (a) Polar notions : *āṇu-mahān* (Up.) ; (b) immanent : *antārhitā*, *gūḍha* ; (c) compact : *nirantara* ; (d) no limits : *aditi*, *aparimita*, *Kūṭastha* ; (e) dynamically omnipresent : *vibhu*, *bhūman*. (2) Temporal notions of spatial derivation (borderline concepts) : (a) *avatāras* ; (b) *yugas*, etc. (Purāṇa). (3) Numerical concepts : *eka* : *advaita* ; *śūnya*. (4) Temporal concepts : *anādi* ; *amīta* ; *akṣaya*. (5) Psychological concepts : spontaneous : *autpatika* ; *svatantra* ; *kevala*. (6) Logical concepts : *paramārthataḥ* contrasted with *vyavahārataḥ*. (7) Logical-Grammatical concepts : *brahman* ; *nirvāṇam* ....

47a. HERAS, H. The Tree of Life. *NR* XIX (112-13), April-May 1944.

.... 1. In Genesis. II. In the Apocalypse of St. John the Apostle. III. In the Upaniṣads. IV. In the Rgveda. V. Among the Proto-Indians ....

48. HIRIYANNA, M. *The Quest after Perfection*. Madras University, 1941.

49. HOCART, A. M. Great fathers and little fathers. *AO* 5, 1926.

50. JHA, Ganganath. Yajñopavīta. *Asutosh Comm.* Vol. I, Patna 1928.

.... earliest reference to Yajñopavīta in TA II. 1 ....

51. KEITH, A. B. New Theories as to Brahman. *Jha Comm.* Vol., Allahabad 1937.

[critical discussion of the theories put forth by Hertel, Haug, Hillebrandt, Charpentier, Griswold, Dumézil, etc.]

52. KULKARNI, B. R. A Garuḍa-Stambha : A symbol of an Arctic Phenomenon, III Ind. Hist. Congress, Calcutta 1939.

53. LOMMEL, H. Some corresponding conceptions in old India and Iran. *Modi Comm.* Vol., Bombay 1930.

54. MENON, C. P. S. The Cross, the Svastika and related Emblems. *JOR* 8, 1934.

55. MITRA, P. A Vedic Night of the Moon from Polynesia. *COJ* 1, July 1934.

.... Vedic month was lunar (*mās* = moon) .... full-moon night = *rākād* (Veda) ; *rākād-nui* (New Zealand) ; *rākau* (Mangaia) ; *raau-mua* (Tahiti) .... also cognates of *sinivālī* (14th day of the dark half), *kuhū* (amāvāsyā), *anumati* (14th day of the bright half) ....

56. MOOKERJI, Radha Kumud. The Hindu conception of the Motherland. *Pr. Bh.* 43, April 1938.  
 .... Hindu conception is more cultural than territorial ....

57. NAIDU, P. S. A psychological orientation to the concept of culture. *Pr. Bh.* 44, Feb. 1938.

58. NARAHARI, H. G. The Vedic doctrine of the Worlds above. *ABORI* 23, 1942.

59. NARAHARI, H. G. Designation of Hell in Rgveda and the meaning of the word *asat*. *IHQ* 18, June 1942.  
 .... complete picture of Vedic hell is to be found in RV VIII. 104 .... *asat* does not mean hell in RV ....

60. NARAHARI, H. G. Devayāna and Pitryāna. *ABORI* 24, 1943.

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 [JUBR. IV. 25.6 : 26.1] .... *naraka* (from *nara*) = human  
 ....

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 .... word of high antiquity ...., it signifies 'release from the cycle of rebirths' ....

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 .... Soma = *bhāṅga*, the hemp plant, the 'cannabis Sativa'  
 ....

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 .... *dhira* (in Up.) = the hero .... conquest of fear, unruf-

fled calm in the presence of the greatest danger. is his distinguishing mark ....

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.... wild *rhubarb*, in one or another of its closely allied species is the plant from which Soma and Haoma were obtained .... The frontier between North West Frontier and Afghanistan was at an early period held by tribes who called themselves Aryas and spoke Vedic Sanskrit ...

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.... utterance not contaminated by untruth and insincerity is said to have become a reality through actual incidents .... instances from RV are cited ....

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.... Rta is *truth*, and not *right* (as Lüders says) ....

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.... candāla was originally a tribal body among the indigenous races conquered by the Aryans; under rigid Aryan isolation they hardened into caste ....

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4. CHAKRABARTY, Chandra. *Race Culture*. Vijaya Krishna Bros., Calcutta.

[racial elements in India.]

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7. CHAUDHARI, Anil. Preliminaries of the Study of the Racial problem in India. *M in I* 16, Mar. 1936.

8. DAS-GUPTA, P. C. Psychoanalytic interpretation of Primitive Life. *M in I* 15, April-Sept. 1935.

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....exposes Pargiter's and Ketkar's rather one-sided conclusions .... emphasises the necessity of a comparative study of the following unsettled problems of Indian ethnological history from Vedic, Br., and Sautic sources: (1) who were the earliest Vedic hymn-makers? (2) relation of the three-fire cult of the RV to the Iranian single-fire cult; (3) the Aryan origin or otherwise of Brāhmaṇa priestly families, their seniority, their association with royal personages; (4) family and identity of Saptarsis ....

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.... story of Svetaketu has very little to offer as explanation about the history of Indo-Aryan promiscuity .... so-called traditions do not negate the possibility of marriage, which is, above everything else, a biological institution ....

14. HANNAH, H. Bruce. Indo-Aryan Origins and Developments, racial and cultural. *J Dept Lett. Univ.* 9, Calcutta.

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[at the Dawn of the Copper Age.]

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stique. *JA* 221, 1932.

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Śunga-Gupta. (2) Hist. parallels. (3) Origin of the Indo-  
Aryans. (4) Racial elements in caste. (5) Caste, an occu-  
pational grouping. (6) Indian trade-guilds. (7) Varṇas in  
different epochs. (8) Purification and taboo. (9) Untouch-  
ability in Hindu Society. (10) Social attitudes of Varṇas to  
each other. (11) Who are the Śūdras? (12) Intermarriages  
among the different Varṇas. (13) Caste-system in present-  
day India. (14) Ancient authoritative Hindu law. (15)  
Conclusions. ....

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Dharma—the fundamental motive force in the life of man

as a social being—in connection with a comparative study of the theory and ideal of Varṇa (natural class) and the phenomena of caste in India and incidentally of class in the West ....

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.... (1) The unhistorical and misleading statement of certain European and American Indologists and culture-historians criticised (Hillebrandt is the exponent of 'new' Indology). (2) The Logic of Positivism and Futurism. (3) The categories and chronology of Vedic texts. RV-Sam : 1200 to 1000 B.C.; other Sam. : 1000-800 B.C.; Br. : 800-600 B.C.; Up. : 600-400 B.C.; Sūtras : 400-200 B.C. .... Vedic positivism : The perspectives of Vedic political thoughts : The pluralistic make-up of the Vedic culture-complex. The Puruṣa Sūkta, no index to caste-origins or social order. The Vaiśya in the Taittirīya ; "Social Award". Non-Aryans, 'lower classes' and Śūdras in Vedic polity. The Vrātya in the Vedic milieu. Śākyā, the Buddha, a Ṛṣi with a non-Vedic Up. Divinity due to kingship, not kingship due to divinity. Vedic origins of Hindu political speculation. Vedic ethics through Western eyes ....

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Rev. : H., *Aryan Path* (1943).
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#### 134. CASTE.

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[Their Mechanism, Genesis and Development] .... (1) In spite of the cultural make-up of Hindu community, there is a deep cultural unity. (2) Caste is a parcelling into bits of a larger cultural unit. (3) There was one caste to start with. (4) Classes have become castes through imitation and excommunication ....
3. APTE, V. M. Were castes formulated in the age of the Rgveda? *BDCRI* 2, Nov. 1940.
4. ARCHER, J. C. Caste : Some contrasts and parallels. *Modern Review*, March 1936.

5. BEHRSING, S. Zum Problem des Ursprungs des indischen Kastenwesens. *ZDMG* 92, 1938.

[Report of a paper read at 11th German Oriental Conference at Bonn in 1938] .... In RV ist Varna (ebenso wie Śreni oder Gotra) jedenfalls noch keine soziale Grösse. Varna bedeutet 'Sonne', 'Licht', 'Feuer', 'Glanz', Ārya-Varna = glückbringendes Feldzeichen, Standarte .... Der Bedeutungssatz "Rasse" ist nicht zu halten .... Kein Hautfarbengegensatz des Ārya-Varna und Dāsa-Varna .... Die spätere Bedeutung "Farbe" käme dann von der ausseren Kennzeichnung einzelner Gruppen .... Das heute bestehende Kas-tenwesen ist eine geschichtlich gewordene Synthese aus hinduistischer Religiösität und arischer Staatenbildung ....

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...., *Sūdra* from *Kṣudra* ....

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10. BOSE, N. K. Caste as a social phenomenon. *CR* 52, Aug. 1934.

.... Varna could be changed by personal effort ....

11. CHAKLADAR, H. C. On the history of the Indian Caste-system. *IA*, 1920.

[English transl. of Oldenberg's "Zur Geschichte des indischen Kastenwesens", *ZDMG* 51.]

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18. HAYAVADANARAO, C. *Indian Caste System : A Study*. Mysore 1933.  
Rev. : A. S., *Ved. Kes.* 20 (1934).

19. HOCART, A. M. The basis of Caste. *AO* 14.

.... caste-system is a sacrificial organisation. Castes are families to which various offices in the ritual were assigned ....

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[caste in India, Fiji, Persia etc.]

21. MADHAVADAS. Caste-system as found in the Rgveda. I Ind. Cultural Conference, Calcutta 1936.

- 21a. MEHTA, P. D. Tribes and the Caste System of India. *Man* XLIV, July-Aug. 1944.

.... In India to this day ancient tribes are untouched by external influence and therefore unassimilated by Caste-System .... Aryan caste-system is an attempt to create a social organism in which the interests and needs of both the Individual and of Society are dynamically balanced .... Four main groups successively peopled India before the entry of the Indo-Europeans. (1) Negritos. (2) Proto-Australoids. (3) Peoples of Mediterranean origin. (4) Traders and settlers from the West bringing religious elements from Asia Minor via Mesopotamia .... IE interacting with Indian peoples as they found them gave rise to caste-system .... Ibbetson seeks tribal origin for caste-system .... sentiments and beliefs on which caste is based seem to go back to the totemistic proto-Australoid and to the Austro-Asiatic inhabitants of pre-Dravidian India .... Vedic literature supports the view that RV — Indians had tribal society .... elective chieftainship developed into hereditary monarchy in a few centuries .... tribes were incorporated into or became distinct castes .... sub-castes became separate tribes ....

22. NARASU, P. Lakshmi. *A Study of Caste.* K. V. Raghavulu, Madras 1922.

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23. O'MALLEY, L. S. S. *Indian Caste Customs.* Cambridge Univ. Press, 1932.

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25. RICE, S. *Hindu Customs and their Origins.* George Allan Unwin, London 1937.

.... caste arose quite independently of any ideas of racial purity or even of occupation .... In the mind of the Dravidian, caste was associated not with colour but with that division of tribes into clans and families which we find in totemistic societies ....

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[English transl. of SENART'S *Les castes dans l'Inde.*]

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27. ROY, S. C. Caste, Race and Religion in India. *M in I* 14 ; 17 ; 18, 1934-38.

.... I. Current theories of caste. II. Inadequacy of the current theories of caste. III. Racial elements of the Indian population. IV. Probable contributions of the Negritic and pre-Dravidian racial elements to Indian caste and culture. Contribution of Dravidian element. V. Probable contributions of the Alpine racial element to Indian caste and culture ....  
Rev. : J. L. MYRES, *Man* (Oct. 1934).

28. VIVIDISHANANDA, Swami. The Caste System in India. *Pr. Bh.* 41, April 1936.

### 135. POLITY.

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2. ALTEKAR, A. S. Divinity of Kings in Hindu Polity. *JGRS* 1, Oct. 1939.

3. ANJARIA, J. J. *The Nature and Grounds of Political Obligation in the Hindu State.* Longmans Green, London-Bombay 1935.

.... (1) The Divine Right theory in Hindu political thought.  
(2) The contractual theory of political obligation in Hindu

thought. (3) The theory of force in Hindu political thought. (4) The organic theory in Hindu political thought. (5) The end of the Hindu state. (6) The state and the individual in Hindu thought. (7) The nature of the Hindu state. (8) Dharma and political obligation ....

4. BANERJEE, N. C. Politics and political history in the *Mahābhārata*. *IHQ* 1, 1925.

5. BASU, P. C. *Indo-Aryan Polity*. P. S. King, London 1925.

[Study of economic and political condition of India as depicted in the Rig Veda.]

6. BENI PRASAD. *The State in Ancient India* (A study in the structure and practical working of political institutions in North India in ancient times). India Press, Allahabad 1928.

.... The Age of the RV .... Gleanings from later Vedic lit. .... Gleanings from Sūras ....

7. BHATNAGAR, B. G. Local Self-government in the Vedic literature. *JRAS*, 1932.

8. BHATNAGAR, B. G. *Sabhā, Grāmanī, Sthapatī* etc. in the Sūtra literature. *JRAS*, 1934.

8a. BHATTACHARYA, Sukumar. Vedic Kingship : A study in comparison with Kingship in Greece and Rome. V Ind. Hist. Congress, Hyderabad 1943.

.... traces the similarity in the evolution, position and functions of the kingship in Vedic India with those of the kingship in heroic Greece and early Rome .... Kingship was the normal form of government in Vedic India .... in AB, we have ref. to the military background of the Vedic kingship .... the elective character can be traced in the kingship of Vedic India, also its hereditary aspect .... Out of threefold functions—religious, military and judicial—(attributed to Homeric and Roman kingship), only two are seen in Vedic kingship. Vedic king was not the formal religious head of the community .... it was *Purohita* .... Vedic king worked under some constitutional checks like *Samiti* and *Sabhā* corresponding to Assembly of people and Council of Elders ....

9. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. *Spiritual Authority and Temporal Power in the Indian Theory of Government*. AOS 22, New Haven 1942.

.... The relation between King and *Purohita* during the Vedic age and thereafter amounted to "marriage" of *Brahma*

and *Kṣatra* .... Unions of *Regnum* and *Sacerdotium*, of Mitra and Varuna, of *manas* and *vāk*, of Dyaus and Pṛthivi are various types of symbolic representation of self-possession or self-union .... the King is feminine to the Priest but male to his own realm .... Essential purpose of their "marriage" was insurance against drought and privation (*abhva*) .... What the Purohita *knows*, the King *performs* ....

Rev. : M. V. MOORTHY, *J BoM U.*, 1943, V. R. R. DIKSHITAR, *Arjan Path*, (Sept. 1943); B. K. GHOSH, *IC IX* (1); E. J. THOMAS, *BSOS XI* (2).

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.... In Vedic India, the election of the king was in the hands of the people .... RV VI. 28.6; VIII. 4.9; AV VII. 12. 2-3 ....

13. DIKSHITAR, V. R. R. Municipalities in ancient India. *NR*, Sept. 1938.

.... deals with Indian cities and townships in the Vedic age ....

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17. "G". Two remarks on Jayaswal's "Hindu Polity". *IHQ* 1, 1925.

18. "G". Hindu Imperial systems. *IHQ* 1, 1925.

19. "G". Hindu theories of the origin of Kingship and Mr. K. P. Jayaswal. *IHQ* 1, 1925.

19a. GANGULY, N. C. *Indian Political Philosophy.* Kamala Book Depot, Calcutta 1939.

.... evidence from Vedic literature ....

20. GHOSH, S. C. Kingship in Bengal, Behar and Orissa in ancient times. *CR* 39, June 1931.

[Democracy and divine right of king in Vedic times.]

20a. GHOSHAL, U. N. The Besprinkling Ceremony of the Rājasūya and its Constitutional Significance. *IHQ* XIX(4), Dec. 1943.

.... Rājasūya-Abhiṣeka represents not, as Jayaswal thinks, the single principle of representation of estates but rather the combination of this principle with that of political alliances of the Vedic state ....

20b. GHOSHAL, U. N. Some Types of Constitution in the Vedic Sarhitās and Brāhmaṇas. *Prācyavāṇī* I(1), Jan. 1944.

.... hereditary monarchy was the normal type of polity in Vedic times .... as regards elective monarchy, apart from the word, *vṛṇānah*, the evidence in its favour is practically non-existent .... form of dynastic government wherein the princes while sharing the royal power, recognise one of themselves as their head (X. 97.6) ...

20c. GHOSHAL, U. N. Kingship in the Rgveda. *IHQ* XX(1), March 1944.

.... true origin of Vedic monarchy to be sought probably in the military and other necessities of the people during the Indo-Iran. or even earlier times .... Attributes of Kingship .... The King's functions .... Limitations of RV-Kingship : (1) no particular sanctity attached to king's person or family. (2) King's function differentiated from that of priest ; conception of public priesthood unknown. (3) King was the highest executive authority, supreme commander in war, and perhaps in control of criminal jurisdiction. (4) Divine law and custom are checks on King's authority. (5) Vedic Councils and Assemblies probably worked as constitutional restraints ....

20d. GHOSHAL, U. N. Kingship and Kingly Administration in the Atharvaveda. *IHQ* XX(2), June 1944.

.... in respect of chants, spells and incantations of AV and RV there is all the difference between a popular and hieratic religion ; in respect of political institutions there is close affinity

bet. the two Samhitās .... Attributes of Kingship .... *Rāṣṭra*, *Rājya*, *Kṣatra* .... Relations between *Kṣatra* and *Brahma* .... Kingship in AV, in spite of strong tendency to invest it with divine sanctity, remained essentially (as in RV) a magistracy charged with exercise of highest administrative and military functions. *Rta* (cosmic order), *Vrata* or *Dhāman* (divine ordinances), *prathamāni Dharmāṇi* or *pūrṇam Dharmaṇam* (ancient custom), operated as moral restraints on king's powers .... *Rājakṛt* indicates certain elements acting as constitutional checks .... instability of king's position (referred to in RV X. 174) reflected by a series of AV-hymns intended for restoration of exiled King .... King's administration more definite in AV than in RV .... AV (and RV) refer to *Bali*, contributions from subjects .... King's guardianship of sacred law .... not much light on military administration in AV .... RV-*grāmanī* reappears in AV .... so too *Sūta*, *Sthāpati*, *Kṣattṛ* (food-distributor) and *Pariveṣṭṛ* (attendant) ....

21. HOPKINS, E. W. *The Divinity of Kings*. JAOS 51, 1931.

.... King was demi-god in RV .... theory of divinity not borrowed from Persia ....

21a. INDRA. *The Organisation for War and Peace in Ancient India*. Minerva Book Shop, Lahore.

22. IYER, P. S. Ramakrishna. *Kingship through the Ages* (A Historical Survey). Ernakulam 1933.

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Rev. : EDITOR, M in I 14 (1934).

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[ApDS X. 23. 9-10.]

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[*Nirukta* II. 4 : *tasmāt striyam jātām parāsyanti* ....]

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dates mother-right as antecedent to totemism ....

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[Synonyms and Aphorisms etc.]

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.... The two *vivāhas* are only relics in the Dharmasāstra of some forms of marriage existing in primitive times ....

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[Marathi.]

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[Ref. Gobhila G. S. III. 2.79.]

2. AIYER, C. P. Ramaswami. Ashramas, past and present. *Indian Review* 42, Dec. 1941.

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5. BHATTACHARYA, B. Birthday ceremony in Ancient India. VIII AIOC, Mysore 1935.

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[apropos I. Karve's articles in *ABORI* 20.]

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[Āś GS IV. 4.10 ; RV X. 18.3] .... dead man explicitly cut off from the living after cremation ....

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12. KANE, P. V. Kalivarjya (actions forbidden in the Kali age). *JBBRAS* 12, 1936.

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.... CU II. 23.1 indicates that originally there were only three Āśramas ....

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.... Saṁskāras serve the needs of popular faith and unsophisticated minds, originating as they do from conscious forces governing the development and evolution of society ....

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.... Vedic Aryans did not recognise a secondary son ....

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.... The name Sunahṣepa (in AB) indicates a man who had undergone circumcision .... Vātsyāyana (Kāmasūtra II. 7. 15-22) also refers to it ....

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[Marathi.]

3. APTE, V. M. Dice-Play in Vedic Literature. *Sahyādri*, Dec. 1941.  
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5. CHAKRAVARTI, P. C. Naval Warfare in Ancient India. *IHQ* 6, Dec. 1930.  
[RV I. 112.6 ; 116.3 ; 117.14-15 ; 119.4 ; IV. 27.4 ; VI. 62.6.]

6. CHAKRAVARTY, P. C. *The Art of War in Ancient India*. Univ. Bulletin 21, Dacca 1941.

7. DATTA, Kalica Prasad. Dress and Ornaments of Ancient Times. *Pr. Bh.* 48, Feb. 1943.

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.... complete exposition of the art and science of war in ancient India—the history of Indian military tradition from the earliest times to the end of Vijayanagara epoch ....

Rev. : U. N. GHOSHAL, *IC* X (3); S. N. S., *JIH* XXIII (2); A. LALLEMAND, *NR* (Oct. 1944).

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9. MAJUMDAR, G. P. Dress and other personal requisites in ancient India. *IC* I, Oct. 1934-Jan.-April 1935.

Man's indebtedness to plants in the matter of dress, food, toilet, etc. ....

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.... Der Mundkuss kommt in der älteren vedischen literatur nicht vor ....

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[Marathi.]

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14. RAY, T. N. The indoor and outdoor games in Ancient India. III Ind. Hist. Congress, Calcutta 1939.

[games and festivals in Vedic period.]

15. REGMI, Delli Roman. The Control of Liquor in Ancient India. *NR* 12, Nov. 1940.

.... Liquor was brought under control, however lax that control might be, as early as the RV-period. The early society

of RV condemned the use of spirits in strong language. Soma was non-alcoholic syruplike thing prepared out of the juice of Soma-plant. It was not even a fermented liquor. Only during extraordinary events like Sautrāmanī and Vājapeya was Surā used ....

## XVIII. ARTS AND SCIENCES.

### 142. FINE ARTS AND WRITING.

1. BULSARA, S. J. Ancient Indian alphabets : Their Iranian origin. X AIOC, Tirupati 1940.

2. CHATTERJEE, E. Art in Primitive and Ancient India. *Modern Review* 63.

3. CHATTERJI, S. K. Some Problems in the Origin of Art and Culture in India. *Visva Bharati Quarterly* 8, June 1931.

.... The various strata : (1) Pre-Aryan Art of India (of Mohenjodaro and Harappa) connected with pre-Aryan religion—at base connected with Sumerian art : also Austric element. (2) Some rudimentary art, mostly borrowed from Assyria and Babylonia, brought in by Aryans. (3) Art of Aryan Persia. (4) First expression of Ancient Indian National Art, representing Aryan and non-Aryan share, is to be found in the Maurya and Sunga period ....

4. CHATTOPADHYAYA, K. C. Reference to writing in Rgvedasamhitā. *PO* 1, Jan. 1937.

.... Lakshman SARUP's view, that RV is prior to Indus Valley civilisation because RV knew no writing while the latter did, is refuted. RV shows knowledge of writing. RV X. 71—*na dadarśa vācam*—indicates that there was speech which could be seen, i.e. writing ....

5. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. *Geschichte der indischen und indonesischen Kunst*. Leipzig 1927.

[German Transl. by H. Goetz of the original English work : Ch. 1—Indo-Sumerian Art of Mohenjodaro : Relation between Dravidian and Aryan.]

6. GANGOLY, O. C. Non-Aryan Contribution to Indian Music. *ABORI* 19, 1938-39.

7. GANGULI, K. K. Bead Ornaments of Ancient India. *CR* 72, Sept. 1939.

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Rev. : W. SCHULZ, *IF* 53 (1935).

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The Idg. wandered out of Inner Asia.

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Rev. : E. BENVENISTE, *BSL* 38 (1937); B. K. GHOSH, *JGIS* 5 (1938).

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[with a sketch-map] .... deals with some of the names of wild animals, trees, plants, domestic animals, tools and devices and arrives at an approximate location of the primitive home by a process of elimination .... IE had no common words for tropical and subtropical vegetation and fauna ; names for exclusively Western European animals and plants are also wanting. The IE lived a highly organised life. They lived in an age in which all kinds of tools had reached a degree of excellence. The home of the IE must have had a temperate climate. All this seems to point to Northern-Eastern Europe and Northern-Western Asia ....

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Rev. : S. S., *OJMS* 27 (1936) ; ANON., *Kalpaka* 31 (1936) ; W. WUEST, *OLZ* 2 (1937).

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.... The physiological attributes indicate that the Nordic race can only have been bred in a definitely maritime climate, that is to say under the dominating influence of an ocean and in an environment characterised by coolness, dampness and extremely little sun-shine ....  
Rev. : J. SCHWIDETZKY, *OLZ* 5 (1939).

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.... (1) Einleitendes. (2) Zur Schichtung der idg. Mundarten. (3) Verbale è-Stamme und Isoglossen. (4) Metalle und Axt. (5) Tiere und Pflanzen. (6) Die Hochzeitsbräuche. (7) Der Pflug. (8) Staat, Recht, Religion. (9) Die Buche und die Urheimat der Idg. (10) Die Kirgisensepppe —die urheimat der Idg. ....

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27a. SULIMIRSKI, T. Some Remarks concerning the Problem of the Origin of the Slavs. *Man* XLIV, July-Aug. 1944.

....on the basis of relationships and language similarities bet. IE peoples, as established by Hirt, the Slavs must have been situated among Teutons Baits, Indo-Iranians, Thracians and Illyrians—which should correspond geographically to an area roughly situated bet. the Elbe and Dnieper—the Baltic Sea and the Sudeten and Carpathian Mountains .... there are however more arguments for the assumption that the bearers of Lusatian culture were the Slavs and for the location of the oldest Slavonic settlements in Poland and East Germany, than there are against it ....

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...., The Iranian tradition points to the North Polar regions  
....

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Rev. : W. VON SODEN, *GGA* 5 (1938).

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 [political history of the Iranian plateau before the rise of Cyrus the great.]  
 Rev. : L. WATERMAN, *JAOS* 56 (1936).

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 Rev. : G. FURLANI, *JRAS* (1934).

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 [Ch. 8 deals with the Indian civilisation in 3rd millennium B.C.]  
 Rev. : Ed., *M in I* 14 (1934).

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8. CHILDE, V. G. India and the West before Darius. *Antiquity* 13, 1939.

9. DATTA, B. N. Ancient Near East and India : Cultural Relations. *CR* 64-65, Sept.-Nov. 1937.  
 .... (1) Indo-European influence in Ancient Near East. Mitanni language is Sanskritic ; Hittite and Kassite languages also are of IE origin. (2) The Hittite Question. (It is certain that, on one hand, they stood under the cultural influence of Babylonia, on the other hand, if not IE in race, they had IE influence on them). (3) Kassite question. (Kassites of Zagros, whose language seems to contain elements which are really Aryan, are probably the oldest known movements of speech, in 16th cent. B.C.). (4) The questions about other Peoples. (a) Peoples of the regions of NE Gutium and Subartu (according to Dr. Christian, they were ruled by the Aryans in 3rd millennium B.C.). Childe finds no scrap of evidence to prove this. Names from this region are specifically non-IE. (b) Medes. (5) The Mitanni question and India : (a) M. is an Aryan language of 'Satem' branch. (b) It has got affinity with post-Vedic Indo-Aryan dialects. (c) In 14th cent. B.C. and earlier the rulers of Northern Mesopotamia worshipped Vedic gods. (d) Tribes who brought the worship of these gods, probably from Eas-

tern Iran, must have adopted it in their original home about 16th cent. B.C. (e) Vedic civilisation had already reached perfection. (f) Mitanni dynasts were Indians on their way to India (Hüsing). Winternitz, Jacobi, Konow, Hillebrandt consider the Gods to be Indian Vedic deities. Isolated migrations back to the West are assumed. (g) Mitanni people were Aryans, of the same stock as the Kassites. (6) Indo-Mitannian question (Cultural relations existed between Indus Valley and Mesopotamia; so too between Indo-Aryan India and Aryan Near East). (7) Ethnical relations of Ancient Near East Peoples. (8) Indo-European Question.

10. GÖTZE, A. Sunassura : an Indian King of Kizwatna. *Pavry Comm.* Vol., London 1933.

11. HERTZ, Amelia. *Die Kultur um den persischen Golf und ihre Ausbreitung*. Dieterich, Leipzig 1930.

Rev : W. FRINTZ, *ZDMG* 85 (1931); S. PRZEWORSKI and O. NEUGEBAUER, *OLZ* 34 (1931); H. PHILIPP, *Ph. W.* 51 (1931); A. K. COOMARASWAMY, *IHQ* 7 (1931).

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[Ref. PORZIG's article in *ZII* 5] .... In the region of the kingdom of Mitanni, about 1400 B.C., the Aryans, not yet separated into Iranians and Indians, were living in close contiguity ....

14. MEYER, E. *Indo-Europeans of Mitanni*. SBA, 1925.

.... They were specifically Indians ....

15. MIRONOV, N. D. Aryan Vestiges in the Near East of the Second Millenary B. C. *AO* 11, 1932-33.

.... (1) The Kassites. (2) The Hyksos (the dominant element of the ruling class being Indian, and not Aryan). (3) Palestine and Syria. (4) The' Mitanni ('a rather strong Indian element in the ruling class'). (5) The Hittites ....

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17. PRZYLUSKI, J. La ville du *cakravartin*. Influences babylonniennes sur la civilisation de l'Inde. *RO* 5, 1929.

18. SEMPER, Max. *Rassen und Religionen im alten Vorderasien*. Carl Winter, Heidelberg 1930.

.... Aryan Gods, Mithras and Varuna, are regarded as apotheosis respectively of 'Vertrag' and 'Eid' ....  
Rev. : E. H. STURTEVANT, *Lg* 7 (1931).

19. SEMPER, Max. Zur Rassengeschichte der Indo-germanen Irans. *Hirt Comm. Vol.*, Heidelberg 1936.

.... Die Arier, Griechen und Germanen machen eine engere indogermanische Gruppe aus, die sich deutlich von derjenigen der Slaven, Römer und Kelten abhebt ....

20. STEIN, Aurel. *The Indo-Iranian Borderlands : their pre-history in the light of geography and of recent explorations*. Royal Anthropological Institute, London 1934.

.... The author traces the links of the Indus civilisation with the chalcolithic remains of the "Near East". Terracotta figurines of a distinctly Indian cult are found in about 65 sites. This indicates essential unity of civilisation which existed during chalcolithic times on the border region between India and Iran. Stein refers to certain epigraphic, philological and geographical considerations to indicate the route of the Aryan migration into India through Mitanni, Persia, Baluchistan and Makran ....

Rev. : Pierre DUPONT, *JA* 228 (1936).

21. STEIN, Aurel. *Early Relations between India and Iran*. 1937.

22. UNGER, Eckhard. *Altindogermanisches Kulturgut in Nord-Mesopotamien*. O. Harrassowitz, Leipzig 1938.

Rev. : W. VON SODEN, *GGA* 5 (1938).

#### 148. INDO-ARYANS.

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.... Legend of Dionysos narrated by Megasthenes is in truth the tradition of both the Indian and Iranian peoples in regard to the parting of the Indo-Iran. peoples about 6777 B.C. ; the Aryanisation of India and Iran under Soma and Zarathushtra respectively, and the duration of dynasties of Indian kings in the line of Soma ....

1a. AUTRAN, M. Charles. *Mithra, Zoroastre et la préhistoire aryenne du christianisme*. Paris 1935.

.... rejects Vedic hymns as a proper subject for scientific study on the ground that they fail to reveal the existence of

"organised and organic doctrines" of sufficient fixity to admit of such treatment .... Vedic texts not homogeneous .... Rsis indulged in individual poetic effusions which deprived the Suktas of their doctrinal consistency ....

2. BINDRA, Charanjit Singh. The Advent of Aryans into India. *Pr. Bh.* 46, Mar. 1941.

.... There were two waves—one of the broad-headed Aryans and the other of the longheaded ....

3. CHAUDHARI, S. B. The Expansion of the Indo-Aryan Races. *CR* 39, June 1931.

.... World was peopled by a series of migrations : (1) earliest stratum of migration into India—Dravidians of South India and Brahui of Baluchistan. (2) Next came the Aryans, whose entry and expansion extended over centuries. In the course of expansion, the Indo-Aryans broke up into several races and nations with definite territorial limits ....

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7. GANGULY, A. C. *Ancient Home of the Aryans and their Migration to India*. PWSBS 5(a), Benares.

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.... Vedic Aryans by themselves formed a distinct ethnic group and were the carriers of a highly distinctive culture. They did not, if pure, remain pure (race) for very long after their advent into the Punjab. This is established by the Srau-

ta literature. Literary data firmly establish that they had somewhere in the Iranian plateau close and intimate relationship with a people who later became the carriers of that other remarkable and distinctive culture and literature—the Avestan. They were presumably one people when they parted company and then had later individual developments ....

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.... Excavations at Mohenjodaro and Harappa brought to light a pre-Aryan culture of 3rd millennium B.C. However in the north of India, a large number of copper and—more rarely—bronze weapons and tools have been found which are of a different shape from those of Harappa and Mohenjodaro. They are also more highly developed than the more archaic forms found at these two places. From this we may easily assume that they date from the period between the end of these two cities and the beginning of history, a period still shrouded in darkness. If anywhere, it was among these North Indian objects that there was some chance of finding traces of the Vedic Aryans .... The migration of the Aryans into India cannot have occurred earlier than 1150 B.C.—nor much later than 1000 B.C. It was the last wave of a huge migration which, starting from Central Europe, shook the ancient world from the Danube to Egypt and from Greece to Ganges ....

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.... based on inferences drawn from common vocabulary of Aryan-speaking peoples .... In that portion of Southern Russia which extends along the middle and upper course of the Volga, the Early Aryans grew into a large family and then spread over the whole Eurasian continent ....

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.... Himālayas as the cradle of the infant Aryan race ....

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.... based on *Aryan kā ādi deśa* (Hindi) by SAMPURNANANDA .... Original home of Aryans was land of seven rivers in NW India, from Sindhu to Sarasvatī .... Tilak's theory of 'Arctic Home' refuted .... *Devāsura-saṅgrāma* was a religious war and was responsible (not the pressure of population on land) for the movements of Aryans from the Punjab to Iran and thence through the Caspian and Black seas (then probably connected with each other) to the Balkan peninsula and the Mediterranean islands .... Indus Valley excavations establish the priority of RV-Aryan culture to the non-Aryan Semitic culture as revealed by these finds .... no evidence of Aryan influence on them .... evidence for this thesis mainly drawn from RV-hymns ...

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Bhāratavarṣa .... on the basis of Vedic and other sources  
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biosis of man with animals and plants .... (1) Cultivation of plant yielding durable and sufficient food ; (2) an animal which could be domesticated as partner in work ; (3) plant or animal as source of fibre—these things have to be considered .... Biology, archaeology, anthropology and even geology—all point to the common conclusion that India was at once the cradle of the human race and of its civilisation ....

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the agricultural nature of Sītā is seen only in books 1 and 7, which are added later. There is sharp contrast between the Sītā of Rāmāyaṇa and Vedic Sītā. The principal motif of the epic, viz. abduction of Sītā, cannot be explained through the agriculture-myth .... According to the author, Rām. is to be traced back to the type of fairy tales mentioned by Krause in his *Die Trojaburgen Nordeuropas*, Glogau 1883 .... An old idg. 'Sun-maiden Myth' forms the kernel of Rām. The Home of Rām. is North Europe ....

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## 152. VEDIC HISTORY.

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[History in the Veda and Purāṇa Dynastic lists.]

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....RV is devoid of any historical content whatever, though 'historical events analogous to those alluded to in Nordic myths' may have taken place, for 'history is always enacted in the pattern of the ultimate reality enunciated in metaphysical tradition' .... From this point of view, the author analyses the meanings and content of following Vedic Words : ḥrya, carṣapि, kṣiti, nau, pañcajana, sarasvatī, setu, vāpmāṅgala, viś, viśpati, yajñā, yama .... what is considered to be a tradition of historical 'wandering' of the Aryans in India penetrating the religious hymns has no historical worth ; such is only euphemistic interpretation. Aryans are pioneers not in 'Einwanderung' but in introducing law and order in chaos .... Sarasvatī is the mythical river of life over which a bridge is constructed by pañca janāḥ, joining 'dark world' with 'light world' .... RV can be well illustrated, according to the author, by later Indian art ....

Rev. : P. MASSON-OUBRESE, *JA* 228 (1936) ; P. POUCHA, *Arch Or* 8 (1936) ; ANON., *M in I* 16 (1936) ; F. THIEME, *OLZ* 1 (1937) ; Editor, *JUPHS* 10 (1937) ; ANON., *Ved. Kes.* 25 (1938) ; B. GEIGER, *WZKM* 45 (1938).

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Rev. : S. K. CHATTERJI, *MR*, Sept. 1944 ; P. C. BAGCHI, *IHQ* XX (3).

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[Also see R. von Heine-Geldern : "The Migration of the Aryans to India." *Research and Progress* 4, May-June 1938.]

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.... The arguments based on (1) Nasal Index, and (2) Saptasindhu do not necessarily prove the Aryan invasion ....

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[Hindi.]

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.... Mohenjodaro seals indicate the prevalence of the Nāga cult in those hoary times. Indra-Vṛtra fight is symbolical of the Ārya-Nāga conflict ...

14. OJHA, R. S. The Indra-Vṛtra War and Serpent People *JBORS* 28, 1942.

14a. PANTULU, N. K. Venkatesan. The Story of the Asuras. *QJMS* 33(4)—34(1).

.... continued in further instalments ....

14b. PARANJPE, V. G. Asura Domination in Rgvedic India. XII AIOC (Summary), Benares 1943-44.

.... Indus Valley Civilisation is the civilisation of the Asuras, who invaded Vedic Aryans in the region of the Indus basin and remained there as conquerors for a few centuries, at the end of which period they were defeated by the Aryans and

were either absorbed into them or driven out .... The composition of the RV-Sam. in 2 or 3 different strata betrays an attempt to rescue the remnant of a past cultural tradition and therefore indicates a violent political revolution ....

15. PATEL, Manilal. *Rgveda kī dānastutiyo me aitihāsika upādāna.* *Ojha Comm. Vol.*, Allahabad 1934.

[Hindi : Historical Material in the Dānastutis of RV.] .... References to historical personalities in RV-period ; Nahusa (I. 122. 8, 10-11); Somaka Sāhadevya (IV. 15.4); Tryaruna (V. 27); Trasadasyu (V. 33); Prayiyu and Vayiyu (VIII. 19.36-37); Purumilha (V. 61.9-10); Abhyāvartin (VI. 27.4-8) etc. .... Geographical references ....

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.... (1) That art of writing was unknown in India before cir. 350 B.C. is the first myth. (2) That there was an 'Aryan' invasion of India from North-West in 2nd millennium B.C. is the second myth ....

17. SHAHIPULLAH, M. Genealogy from Tr̄tsu to Sudās. XII AIOC (Summary), Benares 1943-44.

18. SHAMASASTRI, R. The Birth of the Pañcajanās. *PO IX* (1-2), Jan.-April 1944.

.... astronomical interpretation of Vedic History and Mythology. Seven Sons of Aditi are no other than the seven planets : Dhātar = Moon ; Aryamā = Jupiter ; Mitra = Mars ; Varuṇa = Saturn ; Amīsu = Mercury ; Bhaga = Venus ; Indra = Sun .... The Seven Ṛsis also identified with seven planets : Kaśyapa = Saturn ; Bhāradvāja = Mercury ; Gautama = Venus ; Viśvāmitra = Moon ; Jamadagni = Jupiter ; Atri = Sun ; Vaśiṣṭha = Mars .... The pañcajanās also identified with planets : Yadu = Mercury ; Turvasu = Venus ; Anū = Saturn ; Dṛhyu = Mars ; Puru = Jupiter .... also Yayāti = Jupiter ; Devayāni = either the path from Rohiṇī to Maghā or from Anurādhā to Śravāṇa ....

### 153. VEDIC CIVILISATION.

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2. BHANDARKAR, D. R. Aryan Immigration into Eastern India. *ABORI* 12, 1930-31.

3. CHANDA, R. P. *The Indus Valley in the Vedic Period.* Mem. Arch. Survey of India 31, Calcutta 1926.

.... The way or ways in which the Vedic Aryans disposed of their dead is first referred to in the funeral hymns of RV (X 15-18), most of the stanzas of which also recur in AV (Book 18) and TA (Ch. 6). References are met with to fathers who are *agnidagdha* (cremated) and *anagnidagdha* (not cremated) in RV X. 15.14 and AV XVIII. 2.34, with slight variation, in the VS 19-60. *anagnidagdha* may not necessarily mean "buried" (as Macdonell thinks), but may as well refer to those who could not be cremated by accident. RV X. 18.10-13, according to some, refer to the burial of the uncremated body. According to AŚGs IV, 5.7-10, these stanzas refer, not to the burial of the uncremated body, but to the burial in a cinerary urn of the bone-relics of the cremated body ....

Rev.: C. E. A. W. OLDHAM, IA (1927).

4. CHATTOPADHYAYA, K. C. Presidential Address : Vedic Section. IX AIOC, Trivandrum 1937.

.... Indus Valley Civilisation is non-Aryan and non-Vedic : (1) Its religion was iconic while that of the Veda is aniconic. (2) It is conspicuous by the absence of horse, both as regards skeletal remains and representation on the seals, while in Veda there are numerous references to horse. (3) It can be proved that the art of writing was known to Vedic Aryans. (4) Siva possibly represents a blend of Vedic Rudra, a non-Aryan phallic deity and the contemplative deity of Mohenjodaro .... Varuna and Mitra are Indian gods, and not imported from a foreign religion ....

5. DATTA, B. N. Vedic Funeral Customs and Indus Valley Culture. *M in I* 16-17, 1935-37.

.... People of the Indus Valley Culture and the Vedic Aryans belonged to the same ethnic-cultural group. The modes of the disposal of the dead bear out this fact. Indo-Aryans were not strangers in the prehistoric Indus Valley. The absence of the Indo-Aryans in Mohenjo-Daro and Indus Valley has not been proved ; their presence is rather suspected as evinced by the modes of the disposal of the dead ; and it is clearly discernible at Harappa .... The author deals exhaustively with the several theories regarding the Origin of the IE-speaking peoples, such as the following : South Sweden as the cradle of IE (POESCHEL); Central Europe (LAPOUGE); Scandinavia (G.

KOSSINA); East Germany or Poland (HIRT); Between Vistula and Niemen (BENDER); Central Asia (FEIST); "IE came to Europe with their cremation system from the East in Bronze Period" (Ed. MEYER); Oriental origin of the IE (W. KOPPERS); "Brachycephalic dark Celts were the original Aryans" (BROCA and the French School); "Eurasian brachycephals of Asia brought IE language and the cremation system to Europe (G. SERGI etc. ....).

6. DATTA, B. Brahmanical Counter-Revolution. *JBORS* 27, 1941.

7. DEBRUNNER, A. Zwei altindische Probleme. *F. W. Thomas Comm.* Vol., Bombay 1939..

.... (1) A mention of the pre-idg. Indus Culture in RV; refers to the tense of the verb in *yo dāsam varṇam adharam guhākāḥ*. RV II. 12. (2) Regarding the names—*arya* or *ārya* ....

8. DEVI, Akshaya Kumari. *The Vedic Age*. Vijaya Krishna Bros., Calcutta 1931.

[The Vedas : Mountains : Rivers : Countries : People : Seasons : Dress : Food and Drink : Plays and Sports : Health and Sickness.]

9. EDITOR. The Indus Civilisation and the Rigvedic Culture. *Pr. Bh.* 44, Feb. 1939.

[apropos R. K. MOKKERJI'S Presidential Address. (Early India Section : Indian History Congress, 1940.)]

10. GHOSE, N. N. *Indo-Aryan Literature and Culture : Origins*. Book Company, Calcutta 1934.

.... Indo-Aryan Literature-cum-Culture is not the single-lined metabolic evolution of a pure-blooded Aryan organism. It is a synthetic product whereof the material elements were in the main of non-Aryan eastern Vrātya origin. The highly educated Aryan brain and organising Aryan genius played the determinative part in giving that product the shape and direction. Up. and Purāṇas are derived *basically* from purely eastern Vrātya sources, while the Trayī is *basically* of pure Vedic Aryan origination .... Brahmanism spread in the following manner: (1) absorption of tribal religions in virtue of its social prestige; (2) identifying local gods with its own; (3) social promotion of pagan chiefs by providing suitable mythological pedigrees ....

Rev. : S. K. DE, *IHQ* 10 (1934); Editor, *India and the World* 3 (1934); ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 39 (1934); S. V. SOHONI, *J BOM U* (1935); S. N. TADPATRIKAR, *ABORI* 17 (1935); M. WINTERNITZ, *OLZ* 38 (1935); ANON., *M in I* 15 (1935).

11. GHOSE, N. N. *The Aryan Trail in Iran and India.* Calcutta 1937.

[A naturalistic study of the Veda and the Avesta.]

12. KEITH, A. B. The Aryans and the Indus Valley Civilisation. *Ojha Comm.* Vol., Allahabad 1934.

.... Aryans were not in India before, or much before, 2000 B.C., and may have entered a good deal later. They did not come into contact with Mohenjodaro and Harappa as a living force. (1) RV does not refer to city-life. (2) RV ignores iron and silver; in Mohenjodaro, silver was more commonly used than gold; silver is mentioned in AV and YV. (3) RV knows helmet and coat of mail, but no mace; Indus Valley culture has mace; mace is known to AV and YV. (4) Indus people used fish as ordinary article of diet; it is not known to RV. (5) Horse, which is quite common in RV, is absent in the Indus civilisation. (6) Cow, which was honoured in RV, is not as important as bull in Indus Valley. (7) Religion of RV is aniconic; Yoga was absorbed by Vedic Aryans, not introduced by them; traces of phallus-worship, agnikunda, human sacrifices are found at Harappa but not in RV. (8) RV did not know use of writing .... Indus Valley civilisation is largely Indian in character; but its nature cannot be identified with any known Indian civilisation. A negative conclusion that the Indus civilisation is not that of RV seems conclusively established ....

13. MAJUMDAR, R. C. Presidential Address. III Ind. Hist. Congress, Calcutta 1939.

.... Indus Valley civilisation and the RV civilisation—these two, like Ganges and Jumna, flowing parallel for a long period, mingled to form the mighty river of Hindu civilisation ....

14. MOOKERJI, R. K. Presidential Address : Early Indian Section. IV Ind. Hist. Congress, Lahore 1940.

.... [also published in *JUPHS* 13, Dec. 1940] H. C. Beck puts forth among others the following facts regarding the excavations at Harappa: (1) Indus culture is primarily steatitic civilisation, not so the Mesopotamian. (2) 'Lapis', common in Ur, were rarely used at Harappa. (3) 'Ear-drops' were used at Ur but not at Harappa .... The Indus civilisation therefore is rather a product of India—an indigenous and independent growth—than an off-shoot of Mesopotamian civilisation. And secondly the Indus civilisation must have extended far into the East .... Words in RV to indicate non-Aryans are: *kṛṣṇavāk* (I. 130.8 : IX. 41.1); *kṛṣṇagarbha* (I. 53.8);

*anās* (V. 29.10); *mṛdhravāk* (I.174.2 ; V. 32.8); *akarma* (X. 22.8); *ayajvan* (VIII. 70.11); *adevayuh* (VIII. 70.11); *abrahman* (IV. 16.9) *avrata* (I. 51.8); *anyavrata* (VIII. 70.11); *devapīyu* (AV XII. 1.37); *śiśnadeva* (VII. 21.5). Consideration of these words and that of the RV-references to high material civilisation of the non-Aryans point to the fact that the makers of the Indus Valley civilisation were the non-Aryans referred to in RV (Hutton) ....

15. PAUL, P. L. Brāhmaṇa Immigrations in Bengal. III Ind. Hist. Congress, Calcutta 1939.

.... The manner in which tribes or parts of Eastern India are mentioned in AB and AĀr. indicates that there were no pure Brāhmaṇas in Bengal .... Bengal was śramanised before it was *brāhmanised* ....

16. PRZYLUSKI, J. The Three Factors of Vedic Culture. IC 1, Jan. 1935.

.... (1) Aryan (continental dualism of sky and earth). (2) Urban (triadism of Babylon). (3) Dravido-Muṇḍa (maritime dualism of water and earth) .... in cosmological speculations ..

17. RANGACHARYA, V. *History of Pre-Musalmān India*. Indian Publishing House, Madras.

[Vol. I : *Prehistoric India* 1929—Early Man in India : Palaeolithic Age : Indus Valley Civilisation : The Aryans. Vol. II *Vedic India*, 1937— Part I. *The Aryan Expansion over India.. Part II. Vedic Culture (Aryo-Dravidian)*.]

Rev. : W. PRINTZ, *ZDMG* 84 (1930); N. R. ROY, *IHQ* 7 (1931); T. R. CHINTAMANI, *JOR* 5 (1931); J. ALLAN, *JRAS* (1934); P. K. GODE, *OLD* 2 (1938); J. ALLAN, *JRAS* (1941).

18. SANKARANANDA, Swami. *Rigvedic Culture of the Pre-historic Indus*. Ramakrishna Vedanta Math, Calcutta 1943.

[Foreword by B. N. Datta] .... Datta criticises, in his foreword, the 'racial' theories and asserts that nordic races are not the progenitors of civilised life .... The author refutes the Dravidian origin and Sumerian synchronism of Indus civilisation. The Aryans were the founders of that civilisation. The RV-Aryans were ignorant of horses before the arrival of Turanians (*Tura* : *turaga* : horse). The word *āśva* in RV means the 'Sun'. Liṅga is a symbol of the sun. Mother-Goddess worship is distinctly traceable in Veda. The Tantras are nearer to Vedic rites than the Brāhmaṇas .... presence of parabolic saw and spear-head with undeveloped mid-rib and absence of temples and horse- or ass-drawn vehicles in the Indus cities distinguish the Indus people from the Sumerians.

.... the presence of fish-hook suggests that those people were fish-eaters like the Vedic Aryans ....

Rev. : ANON., *Ved. Kes.* 30 (1943); ANON., *Pr. Bh.* 48 (1943); S. B. DASGUPTA, *MR* (Nov. 1943); M. A. RUCKMINI, *Aryan Path* (Feb. 1944).

18a. SANKARANANDA, Swami. *Rigvedic Culture of the Pre-historic Indus*. Vol. II. Ramakrishna Vedanta Māṭha, Calcutta 1944.

.... main theme is the Vedic origin of the Indus valley culture and religion .... evidence based on a comparative study of Vedas and Tantras on the one hand and a correlation of the Indus finds on the other ; according to the author, Tantras were of a later date than the Vedas and only embodied the early Vedic conception .... interpretation of Vedic *āśvamedha* as an offering to the Sun (suggested in Vol. I) is fully elaborated in this volume to strengthen the view that horse was unknown to Vedic people .... the author tries to decipher the Indus script with the help of Tantric codes .... Indus script is but the forerunner of the Brāhmī .... language of the seals is early Sanskrit. In his Foreword, Swami Pratyagatmananda makes a plea for the evolution of an integral outline of world history ....

Rev. : M. R. R., *Ved. Kes.* (Sep., 1944); Swami JAGADISWARANANDA, *The Social Welfare* (29-9-1944); ANON., *Pr. Bh.* (Oct. 1944).

19. SARUP, Lakshman. The Rigveda and Mohenjodaro. *IC* 4, Oct. 1937.

.... Indus civilisation is post-Rigvedic, an outcome of the RV civilisation. (1) Among human skulls discovered at Mohenjodaro not one is Dravidian. (2) Phallic worship is later than RV. (3) Writing came to be known after RV. (4) Mohenjodaro gods are completely anthropomorphised ....

20. SARUP, Lakshman. Is the Indus Valley Civilization Aryan or non-Aryan? XI AIOC, Hyderabad 1941.

.... Indus civilisation is an outcome of the RV-civilisation ; its character is Aryan ; the transition from RV to Hindu civilisation ....

21. THOMAS, E. J. Mohenjo Daro and the Aryans. *IHQ* 14, June 1938.

#### 154. VEDIC PEOPLES.

1. AGRAVALA, V. S. Barbara aur Mlechcha. *Bh. Vid.* 1, Nov. 1939.

[Hindi] .... (1) Barbara first occurs in Rk-Prātiśākhya 14-26; then in Pāṇini's *Aṣṭādhyāyi*. The word may have

originally represented the Hamitic people of North Africa. (2) Mlecca occurs in SPB III. 2.1 23-24 ; originally a term for the Assyrians or Semitic people in general ....

2. BANERJI-SASTRI, A. Asura Expansion by sea. *JBORS* 12, Sept. 1926.

[Also see : A. Banerji-Sastri. *Asura India*. Patna 1926.]

3. BANERJI-SASTRI, A. The Nāgas. *ABORI* 18, 1936-37.

.... Sources : Vedic—2000—800 B.C. (iconic and baetylic ; SPB XI. 2.7.12 : Mythic Nāgas—ASGS III 4.1) ....

4. BILIMORIA, N. M. The Panis of the Rgveda and Script of Mohenjodaro and Eastern Island. *Journal of the Polynesian Society* 48(2), June 1939.

.... The Mohenjodaro script was carried to Eastern Island by Panis of RV, who 'must have carried the writing of Saptasindhu, Old Punjab and Sindh, to Assam, Indo-China and Australia.' Panis were traders ; therefore they must have been the first to invent alphabetical script which was afterwards borrowed and improved by the Greeks. It is Panis of the Veda, who have passed as Phoenicians in the Western civilised world and later as 'Baniks' in India, and whom the Greeks and Ancient Germans called 'Foni or Fenek and Punic' ....

5. BILIMORIA, N. M. The Panis of the Rgveda. IV Ind. Hist. Congress, Lahore 1940.

.... Panis were Aryan merchants in Saptasindhu who traded with foreign countries in their own vessels ....

5a. BILLIMORIA, N. M. Some Ancient Tribes of Saptasindhu. *J Sind H S* VII (1-2), Karachi, July 1944.

.... The Gandharas : RV had knowledge of the long wool of sheep reared by people of Gandhara. In AV *takman* is consigned to Gandhara. Cf. CU VI. 14 .... RV VII. 18.7 mentions Sivas (=Sibis) .... references to the Daradas, the Barbaras, the Sindhu-Sauvīras, the Sudras ....

6. CHATTOPADHYAYA, K. C. Sudas and the Bharatas. *CR*, Aug. 1924.

.... The author identifies the Bharatas with the Trtsus. In Tāndya Mahā Br. XV. 5.24 the Yajamānas of the Vāsiṣṭhas are mentioned as Bharatas .... [also see : A. C. Das. A Chapter of Rgvedic History : Dāśarājña Battle. *CR*, Nov. 1923].

7. DAS, A. C. Sudas and the Bharatas : A rejoinder. *CR*, Aug., 1924.

8. DEB, H. K. Mede and Madra. *JASB* 21, Calcutta.

.... Medes of Assyrian and Greek records are identified with Madras of the Brähmana literature ....

9. DEB, H. K. Vedic India and Minoan Men. *Geiger Comm.* Vol., Leipzig 1931.

.... Vedic Aryans are identical with the Doreans and other races who swept across the Aegean area during the latter part of 2nd millennium B.C. ....

10. KALLA, Lacchmidhar. Who were the Arurmaghas? IX AIOC, Trivandrum 1937.

11. KARMARKAR, A. P. The Panis in Rgveda. *NIA* 3, 1940-41.  
.... Panis are identified with the Naga tribe ....

12. KARMARKAR, A. P. The Vrātyas in Ancient India. *J Boni U* 11, July 1942.

[Their Proto-Indian Origin, Functioning and Location] .... the author discusses several earlier theories in this regard : (1) R. R. BHAGVAT : Vr. were some non-Aryan tribes. (2) K. CHATOPADHYAYA : From the mention of Vedic gods in the Bogaz Koi inscription, it appears that there were several arrivals, between 2000 and 1500 B.C., of the Aryan people in Asia Minor at the same time when other Aryan tribes entered India from Central Asia and became known as Vr. (*CR*, May 1924). (3) J. W. HAUER : The Vr. were the ecstasies of the Kṣatriya class and forerunners of the Yogins (*Die Anfänge der Yogapraxis*, 1922). (4) J. CHARPENTIER : Vr. were early worshippers of Siva (*WZKM* 23). (5) D. R. BHANDARKAR : Vr. belong to the same race as that of Mohenjo Darians, but they must have belonged to the race of the Magas of Persia (*Some Aspects of Ancient Indian Culture*). (6) A. B. KEITH : Vr. were Aryans outside the sphere of Brahmanic culture (*Vedic Index*) .... The author attempts to show that the Vr. institution was a proto-Indian one, with definite deity, divisions and procedure .....

13. LAW, B. C. The Kośalas in Ancient India. *IHQ* 1, 1925.

14. LAW, B. C. *The Tribes of Ancient India*. Bhandarkar Oriental Series 4, Poona 1943.

15. PADMANABHAYYA, A. Ancient Bhṛgus. *JOR* 5, 1931.

.... The theme is amplified that Dravidas, Asuras and Bhṛgus are identical ....

16. PANTULU, N. K. Venkatesan. The Story of the Asuras. *QJMS* 33, 1942.

17. PILLAI, N. N., S. Agastya in Tamil lands. Madras Univ., 1931.

18. PUSALKER, A. D. Kuruśravāṇa and Kurusaṁvaraṇa. *Bh. Vid.* 2, Nov. 1940.

.... Kuruśravāṇa of RV X. 32.9; 33.4 appears as Kurusaṁvaraṇa of the Purāṇas and Mbh. ....

19. SALETORE, R. N. The Minas in Tradition and History. *NIA* 2, Sept. 1939.

.... The Minas are the same as the Matsyas. The account of their spoliation is given in RV VIII. 18.6. They are also referred to in Gopatha Br. and Kauśitaki Up. ....

20. SASTRI, K. A. Nilakanta. Agastya or the Rise and Spread of Hindu Culture. *JBHU* 1, 1937.

.... Agastya was an embodiment of the Brahmin intelligence that brought about a liaison between the pre-Aryan culture and the new Aryan culture that supervened over all those countries (India and Greater India) ....

21. SATYASRAY, R. S. Āṅiras. *JBORS* 26, June 1940.

[Āṅiras and propagation of the Vedic culture.]

22. WELLER, Hermann. Who are the Bhṛiguids? *ABORI* 19, 1937.

.... The author assigns an 'Indid' or Dravidian origin to the Bhṛgus (the Bhārgavas of RV), whose original occupation was that of chariot-builders, but who subsequently became Brāhmaṇa teachers of the Aryans, considered themselves descendants of the divine Bhṛgu and attained a commanding and influential position at the end of the Vedic period. To them the credit is principally due for the unification of the Aryan and the 'Indid' spirit in the colossal monument of the MBh.

....

#### 155. VEDIC GEOGRAPHY.

1. AGRAWALA, V. S. Deśa kā nāmakarana. (Hindi). *NPP* 48 (1-4).

1a. BILLIMORIA, N. M. *Sapta-Sindhu in the R̄gveda.* *JSHS* 4, May 1939.

[Identification of rivers mentioned in RV.]

2. CHATTERJEE, S. *Āryāvarta—Significance of the Term.* III Ind. Hist. Congress, Calcutta 1939.

.... Āryāvarta denoted the particular country between the Himalayas and the Vindhya ....

3. CHATTOPADHYAYA, K. C. *Kikāṭa in R̄k-Samhitā : its identification and archaeological importance.* *Woolner Comm. Vol.*, Lahore 1940.

.... RV III. 53.14 : The land of the Kikāṭas is not Magadha but Kurukṣetra. Naicāśakha represents the contact of the expanding Aryans with non-Aryans ....

4. DE, Nundo Lal. *Rasātala or the Underworld : A forgotten country.* *IHQ* 1-2, 1925-26.

5. DIKSHITAR, V. R. R. *Anthropo-Geography of Vedic India.* XI AIOC, Hyderabad 1941.

[Earth and its divisions : Rivers : Seasons : Kingdoms and Tribes : Important Vedic peoples : Place-names : Occupations.]

6. GHOSH, J. N. *Antiquity of Gaya.* *JBORS* 24, 1938.

.... proves from ancient texts that Vedic Aryans (probably sons of Viśvāmitra) advanced as far as the outskirts of Magadha in RV-period, if not earlier .... Magas (probably the ancestors of the Gayali Brāhmaṇas) must have been the earlier settlers of Magadha. They were sun-worshippers .... This theory is based on a new interpretation of a passage in Śunahsepa episode of AB (VII. 3.18) ....

7. JOHN, D. *The Sapta Dvīpa and the Sapta Sindhu. Interpretation of Ancient Writings* 1, Sept. 1942.

7a. KENY, L. B. *Origin of Magadha.* V Ind. Hist. Congress, Hyderabad 1943.

.... name Magadha first appears in AV .... (1) Magadha from Magas of Persia (Bhaviṣya P. mentions that Magas were introduced in India by Sāmba, son of Kṛṣṇa). (2) Magadha = son of Vaiśya father and Kṣatriya mother. (3) AV—Magadha as 'laughter' or 'thunder' of the Vrātya in west and north respectively. (4) SYV—Magadha as a victim bound by Savitṛ to the stake of *puruṣamedha* 'for excessive noise'. (5)

Story of King Pr̥thu having presented the Magadha with a country later known as Magadha. (6) Mahidhara explains Magadhas as *Sūdrabrāhmaṇavyatiriktiḥ paśavah* .... Magadhas, according to the author, were Dravidians, original inhabitants of Magadha ; they composed bardic accounts in a non-Aryan language ; so these accounts were simply a loud prolonged cry to the Aryans whose dialect was quite different .... *Magan*, Dravidian King ; *da*, gift ; *pra*, great. *Pramaganda* means in Vedic literature gift of the great Magan ....

7b. LAW, B. C. Ancient Indian Geography. *IC X* (2), Oct.-Dec. 1943.

8. MAJUMDAR, S. N. Contributions to the Study of the Ancient Geography of India. *IA*, 1919.

9. PRADHAN, S. N. The Site of the R̥gvedic Battle between Divodāsa and Śambara. *IA*, Oct. 1930.

10. PURNI, A. Vaidika Sarasvatī. *Urmi*, 1934.

[Gujarati] .... The word is used in the sense of abstract ideas like speech etc., and not in the sense of a physical river ....

11. RAYCHAUDHARI, H. C. The study of Ancient Indian Geography. *IHQ* 4, June 1928.

[RV X. 75 ; AV XIX. 1/7. 1-9 ; AB VIII 14 : five fold division of India.]

12. RAYCHAUDHARI, H. C. The Sarasvatī. *S and C* 8, June 1943.

[Culture of the river Sarasvatī on the basis of Vedic and post-Vedic evidence.]

13. SHAMASASTRI, R. Ayodhyā, the City of Gods. *D. R. Bhandarkar Comm. Vol.*, Calcutta 1940.

.... Ayodhyā in the celestial vault, according to TA I. 27.37  
....

14. SHASTRI, K. S. R. The Aryan Colonies of Kiṣkindhā and Lankā. *IC* 5, 1938-39.

15. SINHA, Gangananda. The place of Videha in the Ancient and medieval India. *J Dept. Lett Univ* 15, Calcutta.

16. WOOLNER, A. C. The R̥gveda and the Punjab. *BSOS* 6, 1931-32.

.... That the Vedic Aryans knew the whole Punjab and occupied the best parts of it seems quite possible. There is

no need of supposing that the bulk of Vedic hymns were composed in Ambala district .... the seasonal phenomena of the country of five rivers are so regular and the phenomena of dawn so glorious that we may seek Varuṇa and Uṣas conceptions originating there ....

## XX. INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION.

### 156. INDUS CIVILISATION (GENERAL).

1. ANONYMOUS. The Indus Valley 5000 years ago. *S and C* 5, July 1939.

2. ARAVAMUTHAN, T. G. *Some Survivals of the Harappa Culture*. Karnatak Publishing House, Bombay 1942.

[originally published in *NIA* 4.]

Rev. : Stanley RICE, *Man* XLIII (1945).

3. BANERJI-SASTRI, A. Remains of a prehistoric civilisation in the Gangetic Valley. *JBHS* 3, 1931.

[excavations at Buxar : Terracottas discovered there are identical with those of Indus culture.]

4. BANERJI-SASTRI, A. Explorations in Sind. *JBORS* 21, 1935.

4a. BILLIMORIA, N. M. Archaeological Excavations at Harappa. V Ind. Hist. Congress, Hyderabad 1943.

.... general comprehensive study ....

5. BROWN, W. NORMAN. The Beginnings of Civilization in India. *JAOS* 59 (supplement), 1939.

.... Discussion about the Indus script : affiliations for various (4) Indus cultures .... "it seems improbable that characteristic Indic culture should have arisen in the Indus valley, where, in historic times, culture has always had less Indic quality and less creative strength than in the Ganges-Jumna area or in the south" ....

6. BRUNN, W. von. Von einer bisher unbekannten fröhindischen Kultur. *Sudhoffs Archiv f. Ges. der Medizin* 28, 1935.

7. CARLETON, Patrick. *Buried Empires. The Earliest Civilizations of the Middle East*. Edward Arnold, 1939.

.... refers to the chalcolithic civilisations of the plains and highlands stretching from the Euphrates to the Indus ....

Rev. : Ed., *M in I* 29 (1939).

8. CHANDA, R. P. Note on prehistoric antiquities of Mohen-jodaro. Calcutta 1924.
9. CHANDA, R. P. *Survival of the Prehistoric Civilisation of the Indus Valley*. Mem. Arch. Survey 41, Calcutta 1929.  
[Harappa : Ārya and Dāsa : Priest and King : Human sacrifice : Anumaraṇa : Vrātya and Yati : Tree and Animal standard.]  
Rev. : L. D. BARNETT, *JRAS* (1930).
10. CHANDA, R. P. Sind five thousand years ago. *Modern Review*, Aug. 1932.
11. CHANDA, R. P. Harappa. *S and C* 6, Jan. 1941.  
[apropos M. S. VATS's *Excavations at Harappa*. 2 Volumes. Delhi 1940.] .... Do we discern the beginnings of Up., Jaina and Buddhist speculations in the Indus Valley in the chalcolithic age? We find there emphasis on Yoga, which has two objects : (1) magical or miraculous powers ; (2) supreme knowledge that leads to salvation after death ....
12. CHATTERJI, S. K. Recent Discoveries in Sind and the Punjab. *IHQ* 1, 1925.
13. CHATTERJI, S. K. Indus Valley Civilization. *Modern Review*, Mar. 1925.
14. COUSENS, H. *The Antiquities of Sind, with Historical Outline*. Mem. Arch. Survey 46, 1929.
15. DAS, Gopi Nath. India—the Cradle of Civilisation. *All. Univ. Magazine* 21, Allahabad 1942-43.  
.... Indus civilisation has indigenous development ; its creation is not to be attributed to Vedic Aryans ....
16. DIKSHIT, K. N. *Prehistoric Civilisation of the Indus Valley*. Madras Univ., 1939.  
Rev. : V. G. CHILDE, *JRAS* (1941).
17. FULTON, Wm. *Mohenjo-daro : the Indus Valley Civilisation circa 3000 B.C.* Glasgow Univ. Oriental Society Transactions 6, 1934.
18. GORDON, M. E. and D. H. Survivals of the Indus Culture. *JASBL* 6, 1941.  
.... The Indus culture did not die in the 3rd Millennium B.C. Objects of various description, e.g. bangles, pottery, etc. be-

longing to Maurya and Gupta periods are not dissimilar to those of Mohenjodaro and Harappa ....

19. GOSWAMI, K. *Prāgatīhāsika Mohenjodaro*. Calcutta 1936.

[Bengali] .... Mohenjodaro civilisation is pre-Vedic, though various elements of it are persisting till the present day ....

20. GHURYE, G. S. Account of an exploratory tour in certain parts of Sind in search of prehistoric culture. *J Bo:n U* 4, May 1936.

21. HEARD, Gerald. *The Source of Civilisation*. Jonathan Cape, London 1938.

[2nd Ed.; Reference to Mohenjodaro.]

22. HERAS, H. Light on the Mohenjodaro Riddle. *NR* 4, July 1934.

.... the author puts forth certain considerations based on Indus script and what he calls certain "collateral proto-Libyan" scripts (Iberian, Etrusean, Libyan, Minoan, proto-Egyptian) and "derivative scripts" (Sumerian, proto-Elamite, proto-Chinese, Sabean) to support the opinion of R. D. Banerji that Mohenjodaro and Harappa "were built by Dravidians and proto-Dravidians" ....

23. HERAS, H. Mohenjo-Daro—the People and the Land. *IC* 3, April 1937.

24. HERAS, H. Karnāṭaka and Mohenjo-Daro. *Karnatak Historical Review* 4, Jan.-July 1937.

.... Some seals at Mohenjodaro refer to people of Karnāṭaka; plural forms in Moh. seals have Kannāḍa characteristics ....

25. HERAS, H. Mohenjo Daro—the most important Archaeological Site in India. *JIH* 16, 1937.

26. HERAS, H. Chanhū Daro. *St. Xavier's College Magazine*, Bombay, Feb. 1937.

27. HERAS, H. More about Mohenjo Daro. *NIA* 1, 1938-39.

28. HERAS, H. Further Excavations at Mohenjo Daro. *NR* 9, Jan. 1939.

[apropos E. Mackay: *Further Excavations at Moh. Arch. Survey of India.*]

28a. HERAS, H. La Tradición del pecado del paraíso en las

Nacionès Proto-Indico-Mediterraneas. *Revista de Estudios Bíblicos* I, Madrid.

[The tradition of the sin of paradise in the Proto-Indo-Mediterranean nations.]

28b. HERAS, H. La Legenda Mediterranea Oriental del Luchador con Leones. *Memorias del Instituto Ibérico Oriental* I, Barcelona.

[The Mediterranean Oriental Legend of the Fighter with Lions.]

29. HUNTER, G. R. The Riddle of Mohenjodaro. *NR* 6, April 1936.

.... The Brahui or their ancestors, under some other name, were present in Moh.; the texts on the seals are written in their language; the script was probably borrowed by them from the Austric predecessors. Not only Brähmi, but also Sabæan is derived from Moh. syllabary ....

30. HUNTER, G. R. The Riddle of Mohenjodaro. *JOR* 10, 1936.

30a. JAGADISWARANANDA, Swami. The Origin of Indus Civilisation. *The Social Welfare*, Bombay, 29-9-1944.

[Review-article on *Rigvedic Culture of the Prehistoric Indus Vol. II* by Swami Sankarananda.]

31. JOSEPH, P. The Extent and Influence of the Indus Civilisation. *JOR* 11, July-Dec. 1937.

32. KARMARKAR, A. P. Fresh and Further Light on the Mohenjo-Daro Riddle. *ABORI* 21, 1938-39.

33. KOHLI, S. R. *Indus Valley Civilisation*. Lahore 1934.

34. LAW, N. N. Mohenjodaro and the Indus Valley Civilization. *IHQ* 8, Mar. 1932.

35. LOCQUIN, J. J. La civilisation pré-aryenne de la vallée de l'Indus. *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* 75, 1933.

36. LÜDERS, H. Die Ausgrabungen von Mohenjodaro. *ZDMG* 88, 1934.

[report of a lecture.]

37. MACKAY, Dorothy. *Mohenjo-daro and the ancient civilisation of the Indus Valley*. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, 1933.

38. MACKAY, E. J. H. Further Excavation at Mohenjo-daro. *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*, London, Jan. 1934.

[relation of Indus Valley Culture with contemporary civilisations.]

39. MACKAY, E. J. H. *Excavations at Mohenjo-daro*. Arch. Survey of India, Delhi 1935.

40. MACKAY, E. *The Indus Civilisation*. Lovat Dickson, London 1935.

Rev. : ANON., *MinI* 16 (1936).

41. MACKAY, E. *Excavation at Chanhudaro by the American School of Indic and Iranian Studies and Museum of Fine Arts*. Boston 1936.

42. MACKAY, E. J. H. *Further Excavations at Mohenjodaro*. (Being an official account of archaeological excavations at Mohenjodaro carried out by the Government of India between the years 1927 and 1931). New Delhi 1937-38.

[2 Volumes : with chapters by A. S. HEMMY, B. S. GUHA, and P. C. BASU.]

Rev. : ANON., *S and C* 5 (1939-40); W. PRINTZ, *ZDMG* 93 (1939).

43. MACKAY, E. *Die Induskultur : Ausgrabungen in Mohenjodaro und Harappa*. F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig 1938.

Rev. : W. KIRFEL, *ZDMG* 92 (1938); J. WIESNER, *DLZ* 30 (1939).

44. MACKAY, E. J. H. *Canhu-Daro Excavations*, 1935-36. Am. Or. Society 20, 1943.

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[Moh. and Har.]

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.... considered from the point of view of Metallurgy and the technique of casting, the age of the Indus-culture Settlements, if not the age of the origin of the Indus-culture itself, appears to go back to the middle of 2nd millennium B.C. and thus synchronises with the Aryan migration to India (cf. the Bronze-statuette of the dancer). In RV (VII. 18.16) the enemies are called "the bold, impudent group of men, who drink the offering". In Moh., many indications are found of a cult consisting of baths, libations and drinking-ceremonies. The Aryans (Indo-Aryans and East Iranians) had themselves a cult

consisting of drinking-ceremonial. The plant for the same had to be purchased from non-Aryan neighbours. It is likely that this cult was taken over by the Aryans from the Mohenjodarians. Even in RV-period, there are indications of such cultural contact between the Aryans and non-Aryans .... [see also : R. VON HEINE-GELDERN : "Die Wanderung der Arier nach Indien in archäologischer Betrachtung," *Forschungen und Fortschritte* 1937.]

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.... According to the author the seal-impressions were a forerunner of the punch-marked coins, though not a regular currency. (1) Dr. PRANNĀTH'S attempt to found an entire hypothesis on the supposition that the writing is hiding an Indo-Aryan language is set aside as untenable. (2) K. P. JAYASWAL'S attempt to prove that the so-called inscription on a rock-shelter at Vikramkhola in Sambalpur district of Bihar and Orissa supplies a connecting link between Indus Valley pictograms and the Brāhmaṇī characters is found to be 'open to grave doubts'. (3) Sir Flinders PETRIE'S attempt to interpret all the texts on the seals as titles of officials does not carry conviction. (4) Dr. G. de HEVESY'S identification of over 200 signs of Moh. with the Easter Island script is an astonishing discovery and 'must be accepted'. (5) Baron von HEINE has attempted to connect the Easter Island script with Moh. pictograms by a thorough examination of the most ancient Chinese signs. (6) P. MERIGGI'S suggestion that | and || are really word-dividing signs 'would be a discovery of great assistance'. His reading of the genitive ending is also suggestive. (7) G. R. HUNTER'S book is painstaking but not convincing. (8) GADD'S 'Seals of Ancient Indian Style found at Ur' gives hopes ....

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[with an Introduction by S. Langdon.]

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[apropos C. L. Fabri : "The Punch-marked coins ...." *JRAS* 1935.]

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.... I. V. Civil. was a running civilisation, occupying a vast expanse of time—of the pre-Vedic and post-Vedic periods alike .... the legend of Manu and the flood refers to a great oceanic activity, which was responsible for the extinction of the Indus culture .... The existence of Aryans in India during Indus period is a possibility .... literary and chronological data .... better results can be obtained by applying ancient Sanskrit (rather than proto-Dravidian) to the Indus Valley pictographs .... existence of a spoken Dravidian language in the North is possible ; but immediately after their arrival some of the Aryans like the Bhṛgus must have picked up the fancy of mixing themselves with Dravidians—the main outcome of which are these inscriptions ....

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[from right to left.]

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158. POTTERY, FIGURINES, ARTS AND CRAFTS.

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- 12a. JOSEPH, P. The Near East and the Indus Valley—An introductory comparative Study of Prehistoric Ceramic Art. *J Bom U* 12(4), Jan. 1944.
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.... The Indus Valley Style is a late development of paleolithic achievement, preserving only 'a phantom of its pristine force' ....
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[*visāk asiknih* of RV were the Sumerians.]

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### 159. AGRICULTURE, CATTLE, ETC.

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.... The author deals with agricultural life of ancient India from Moh. to Vedic times. According to him, the Aryan settlers got plough-shares from the old Indus people and readily put them to use ....

3. FRIEDERICH, H. F. Zur Kenntnis der frühgeschichtlichen Tierwelt Südwestasiens unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der neuen Funde von Mohenjo-Daro, Ur, Tell Halaf und Maikop. *Der Alte Orient* 32, 1933.

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.... the early civilization of the Indus basin has been derived from Turkestan ....

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### 160. RELIGION.

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.... The figure in Yogic posture on a Moh. seal is either Siva or Agni—it is nearer Siva than Agni ....

2. BILLIMORIA, N. M. The Worship of Mother-Goddess and the Bull in Mohenjo-Daro and Baluchistan. *JSHS* 3, Karachi.

3. DEBI, Jyotirmayee. The Proto-type of Siva in the Prehistoric Age. *CR* 76, July 1940.

.... the Moh. deity in Yogic posture is not necessarily Siva  
....

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4. HERAS, H. Tree Worship in Mohenjo-Daro. *J Anthrop S*, Bombay 1937.

5. HERAS, H. The plastic representation of God among the proto-Indians. *Sardesai Comm. Vol.*, Bombay 1938.

.... Proto-Indians were (basically) monotheistic and had reached extraordinary perfection in plastic art ....

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[apropos S. Srikantha Sastri's articles on "Proto-Indic Religion," *QJMS* 32-33.]

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.... Anus are one of the five RV tribes (I. 108.8 ; VIII. 10.5 ; also called Anavas VII. 18.14 ; VIII. 4.7). They wrought a chariot for the use of Indra (V. 31.4). R. D. Banerji has pointed out (*Prehistoric, Ancient, and Hindu India*) that Anu, an Aryan tribe, bears a name which appears to be of non-Aryan origin .... Aryans assimilated the dogmas of Dravidians which resulted in complete amalgamation between Aryan and Dravidian religions .... Monotheism of Dravidians generally taken up .... name of God in the Proto-Dravidian was *An* (= the Lord). Those Aryans who accepted this dogma were called Anus. Aryans later on accepted the god of the other neighbouring tribe of the Dravidians called Sivas, namely Siva. Siva was the same *An* .... Anu in Egypt : *Ra* (= Sun-god) and *An* seem to have the same meaning and consequently refer to the same person. Among proto-Indians *An* was identified with the Sun, named *El* .... The worshippers of *An* of India and the *Anu* of Egypt belonged to the proto-Dravidian race ....

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9. MORAES, G. M. A Mohenjo-Daro Figure. *NR* 10, Nov. 1939.

[apropos B. A. SALETORE : "Identification of a Mohenjo-Daro Figure," *NR* 10, July 1939] .... The author identifies the Yojin's figure on a Moh. seal with Śiva, who, according to him, was originally a phallic deity of the proto-Dravidian tribes of the Indus Valley, who, in their turn, had probably borrowed it from the Kavals, who were probably 'Kolarian' or Austric in origin.

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.... Bull and its head in Moh. are associated with several important cults of the world; Mithraism and Nāthism ....

12a. PURI, Baij Nath. The Mother Goddess at Mohenjo-daro identified. V'Ind. Hist. Congress, Hyderabad 1943.

.... Mother Goddess of Mohenjo Daro identified with Nana-Amba cult of the Kusana period ....

12b. PURI, Baij Nath. Can we identify the Mother Goddess cult at Mohenjodaro? *QJMS* 34(2-3), Oct. 1943—Jan. 1944.

.... Nāna = Ambā of the Kusana period = Mother Goddess of Mohenjodaro.

13. PUSALKER, A. D. The Religion of the Indus Valley People. *Modern Review*, Dec. 1936.

.... RV is much prior in date to Indus culture, which shows later aspects of the religion of RV, which are found in YV, AV, Br. and Sūtras ....

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# SUPPLEMENT TO THE VEDIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

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(Marathi) .... Comm. on 4th *ṛk* of the *nāsadiyasūkta*

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S3. VELANKAR, H. D. Hymns to Indra in Mandala VIII. *J Bom U XIV* (2), Sept. 1945.

[English transl. with notes of RV VIII. 1-4 ; 6 ; 12-17 ; 21 ; 24].

### 9. GENERAL STUDY.

S1. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Horse-riding in the Rgveda and Atharvaveda. *JAOS* 62, 1942.

.... KEITH (*Ait. Ar.*) remarks that there is no clear ref. to horse-riding in RV .... MACDONELL (*JRAS* 1893) says that riding was known in RV times .... Acc. to C., following passages contain explicit ref. to horse-riding : RV I. 163.2 ; 17 : V. 61.2-3 ; AV XI. 10.24 ....

S2. UDYAVER, R. L. Researches in Rigveda. *Amṛtavāṇī* 4, Bangalore 1945.

.... RV is an allegory .... arctic and cosmic phenomena as the basis of RV .... interpretation of the spiritual and super-spiritual objects in terms of material objects and vice versa .... RV cosmography and *trivṛtikarana* formula considered ....

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S4. VYAS, S. N. The Cow in the Rigvedic Age. *KKT XI* (2), Feb. 1945.

.... Tending of cows : Domestic Life : Food and Drink : Social Life : Religion : Economic Life : Warfare : Cow-slaughter : RV—poetry ....

## II. ATHARVAVEDA

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[Tamil transl. with notes : Introduction on AV lit.].

### 12. HYMNS.

S1. AGRAWALA, V. S. Vedic conception of the Mother-land : A Study in the Pṛthvi Sūkta of the Atharvaveda. *B. C. Law Comm. Vol.*, 1945.

.... AV XII. 1 .... The poet recognises the geographical unity .... he expresses his love for the land by appreciating the value of its material contents—health-giving dawns, plenteous streams, wealth in cattle, wide-stretching ploughed fields .... this love is established also on sound religious basis and actuated by higher principles of duty .... poet viewed the land as one exclusively meant for the Aryans, the Dasyus finding no place there .... She is the Eternal—Great Mother

.....

## III. SĀMAVEDA

### 14. TEXT : EXEGESIS

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[Tamil transl. with notes and appendix : Introd. on SV lit.].

## IV. YAJURVEDA

## 20. TAITTIRĪYA.

S1. *Rudrādhyāyah*. Ed. MARULKAR, S. pub. Anandashram, Poona 1940.

[Sanskrit text : 5th ch. of 4th section of KYV—TS with comm. of Viṣṇusūri].

## 22. GENERAL STUDY.

S1. JAMBUNATHĀN, M. R. *Yajurvedam*. J. Book Depot, Bombay 1938.

[Tamil transl. of all Taittiriya mantra portion and SYV of VS : introduction about KYV and SYV lit. Translation and Notes : 17 illustrations of Vedic Gods from old records].

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## V. BRAHMANAS

## 25. BRAHMANAS OF SV.

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... contains only 8 pages : seems to be a trial publication ....

## 27. BRAHMANA OF ŚUKLA YV : ŚATAPATHA.

S1. JAMBUNATHAN, M. R. *Yajurveda-Śatapatha-Brāhmaṇa Stories*. J. Book Depot, Bombay 1933.

[Tamil account of SPB in the form of stories and parables etc.]

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## VI. UPANIṢADS

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S1. DUTT, Charu Chandra. Sri Aurobindo and Kena Upaniṣad. *Sri Aurobindo Mandir Annual*, No. 4, 15-8-1945.

.... in the history of spiritual evolution in India we find three definite periods—Age of Intuition (Vedic), Age of Reason (Up.), Age of Convention .... Aurobindo's exposition of Kena .... the pedestal on which the Up. stands is made up of self-discipline and action, its limbs are the Veda, and its abode is Truth. Action in life, enlightened action, selfless and without attachment was what these earlier Up. enjoined .... The Kena has affirmed three states of existence : (1) the human and mortal state ; (2) the Brahman-consciousness which is the absolute of the relativities of the first state ; (3) the utter Absolute which is unknowable, unknowable yet relatively knowable ....

## 32. KATHA.

S1. JAMBUNATHAN, M. R. *Kaṭhopaniṣad*. J. Book Depot, Bombay 1932.

[Tamil transl].

## 35. MĀNDŪKYĀ.

S1. MAHADEVAN, T. M. P. Some Problems of the Māndūkyā Kārikā. *Phil. Quart.* XX (1), April 1944.

.... Māndūkyā Kārikā is a single work of Gaudapāda setting forth the quintessence of Vedānta, the philosophy of Up.; its first ch., *āgama-prakarana*, is a verse-summary of the M. Up. which is made the nucleus for the rational exposition of the system of advaita in the subsequent three chapters ....

## 41. COLLECTIONS OF PRINCIPAL UP.

S1. VIDYARTHI, R. C. *Prasthānika-Trayī or the Threefold Vedānta*. Gita Bhavan, Agra 1944.

[Sanskrit text with English transl. of 10 principal Up. and Kauśī. and Svetāśva. Up.; explanatory notes : First Volume of the three Prasthānas].

Rev. : ANON., *JGJRI* II (1).

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S1. CHINTAMANI, T. R. Kauśītaka and Śāṅkhāyana Upaniṣads. *AOR* VII (1), Madras Univ.

.... the readings shown in tabular form indicate that Up. portion of the Śāṅkh. Ar. and K. Up. belong to two separate branches of RV ....

## 46. GENERAL STUDY:

S1. ATULANANDA, Swami. The Message of the Upanishads.  
*Pr. Bh.* 50, June 1945.

S2. CHATTERJEE, B. K. Upanishads and Vedic Sacrifices. *MR*  
*LXXI.*

S3. CHATTERJEE, B. K. Ancient and Modern Interpretation of  
the Upaniṣads. 19 Ind. Phil. Congress, Lucknow 1944.

[Summary] .... Ancient interpretation : Up. form part of Veda ; Veda is revealed ; Purāṇas, MBh. elucidate Veda ; they all constitute an integral system of philosophy ; *dharma* is the highest aim of life ; *jñāna* is the means of attaining it ; *bhakti*, *karma*, *punarjanma* doctrines in Up. .... Modern interpretation ; Up. propound a new phil. antagonistic to rituals ; inconsistency bet. different portions of Up. ; also bet. Up. and other scriptures ....

S4. EDITOR. The claim of the Upanishads. *Pr. Bh.* 49, Dec.  
1944.

.... the Up. seers not only see the truth and the language in which that truth is naturally clothed, but they also claim for their utterances strength enough to place the hearers in same position vis-a-vis the truth realised by them .... lit. beauties of Up. ....

S5. GAMBHIRANANDA, Swami. The Social Message of the Upanishads. *Pr. Bh.* (Golden Jubilee No.), 1945.

.... (1) The Social Goal :—Up. sought for unity, unity underlying all kinds of diversity and all levels of life's expression : the purpose of Up. was to achieve a dynamic and progressive movement of life and thought ; Up. are aware of two main bases of Society ; cf. CU VIII. 7-12, Indra-Virocana legend : conquest of all worlds and possession of all values .... two main theories of Society, material and spiritual (*Katha* I. 2.1-2) .... Up. goal was nothing less than Infinity which by its very nature is Unity. Contrary to Western conception of 'social contract', the Up. postulated Unity as the source of all variety .... (2) Castes :—Up. enunciated the relationships that should exist among the different social groups, so that the social corpus might have a healthy growth .... BAU affirms the divine origin of castes and emphasizes their interdependence. Caste might have been hereditary, but each individual had to establish his claim to a particular caste through real worth. (3) Social Relationships :—Social groups were to be looked upon as parts of a divine whole cooperating for unravelling a divine scheme of

self-fulfilment. Life was an effort at re-integration, at picking up the last strings of identity with Wholeness Itself. The technique for this reunification was worked out by Up. both on the group plane and individual plane. Duties rather than rights dominated the Up. minds .... charity forms, naturally, an important part of Up. life .... hospitality—one of the main planks of Up. society .... tradition regarded as a great steadyng force ....

S6. GAMBHIRANANDA, Swami. Upanishadic Meditation. *Pr. Bh.* 50 (1-3), Jan.-Mar. 1945.

.... Upāsanā in every-day life .... upāsanā and devotion . .... meditation through self-identification .... classes of upāsanā .... upāsanās form an integral part of everyday life—a life devoted to higher ideals ....

S7. GUPTA, Nalini Kanta. Upanishadic Symbolism : The Cosmic and the Transcendent. *V B Quarterly* VIII (3).

.... CU gives a typical scheme of universal reality .... the universal Brahman means the cosmic movement, the cyclic march of things and events taken in its global aspect. The typical movement that symbolises and epitomises the phenomenon, embodies the truth, is that of the Sun. The movement consists of five stages, which are called the fivefold *Sāma*, corresponding to the five movements of the Sun : dawn, forenoon, noon, afternoon and sunset. The sixth stage where all movement ceases, where there is no rising or setting is the Transcendent Brahman ....

S8. JAMBUNATHAN, M. R. *Short Stories from the Great Upaniṣads*. J. Book Depot, Bombay 1932.

[Quintessence in Tamil of Up. in the form of 89 stories].

S9. MOORTY, N. Narasimha. The Vitality of the Upaniṣads. *AP XI*.

.... a brief study of Up. philosophy ....

S10. PODDAR, Hanumanprasad. Stories from the Upaniṣads. *KKT XI* 4, April 1945 onwards.

[in instalments].

S11. SHRIVASTAVA, Saligram. Dārāśikoh ke Phārsi Upaniṣad.. *NNP XLVII*.

[Persian transl. of Up. by D.].

## VII. VEDĀNGAS

### 50. TAITTIRĪYA-PRĀTIŚĀKHYA.

S1. SANKARAN, C. R. The Concept of Key-note in the Taittirīya Prātiśākhya. *JOR XV* (1), Sept. 1945.

[contd. from p. 30 of Vol. XIV] .... definite concept of key-note is met with in the history of Indian music as early as the composition of T. Pr.

### 53. ŚIKṢĀ AND ALLIED LITERATURE.

S1. DİKṢITA, Nārāyaṇa Svāmī. *Nāradiyā Śikṣā*. Sk. *Mahā-pāṭhaśālā Patrikā*, Mysore, June 1944.

### 60. GOBHILA.

S1. HAZRA, R. C. The Chandoga-Pariśiṣṭa (alias Kātyāyana-Smṛti). *NIA VII* (3-4), June-July 1944.

.... so-called Kātyāyana-Smṛti was known as Chandoga-Pariśiṣṭa to the Smṛti-writers probably because it serves as a Pariśiṣṭa especially to the Gobhila Ḍhyā Sūtra, meant for the Sāṃavedins .... is also drawn upon under its real title, Karmapradīpa ....

### 68. ŚĀMKHĀYANA.

S1. GHODA, M. R. *Śāmkhāyana-Ḍhyā-Sūtra*. Junagad 1942.  
[edited with Gujarati transl].

### 75. VYĀKARANA : PĀNINI.

S1. AGRAWALA, V. S. Maireya in Pāṇini. *D. R. Bhandarkar Comm. Vol.*, Calcutta 1940.

.... maireya was a kind of intoxicating drink used in Ancient India .... Pāṇini had knowledge of the ingredients (āṅgāni) of maireya liquor ....

S2. AGRAWALA, V. S. Pūrvācarya Samjñās for *lakāras*. *NIA III*.

.... ten Pāṇinian *lakāras* ....

S3. AGRAWALA, V. S. Pāṇini : His Life and Work. *JGJRI II* (2-3), Feb.-May 1945.

S4. BHANDARI, M. S. *Pāṇini-vyākaranasya ātithyam*. *Woolner Comm. Vol.*, 1940.

[Sanskrit].

S5. CHATURVEDI, S. P. Pāṇini's Vocabulary : Its bearing on his Date. *Woolner Comm. Vol.*, 1940.

.... not Vedic Sanskrit, but classical Sanskrit was the basis of P.'s grammar .... vast classical Sk. lit. contemporaneous with P. but now nonexistent .... P.'s date earlier than 9th century B.C. ....

S6. CHATURVEDI, S. P. On Pāṇini's Sūtra VII. 1.90 : Wrong Wording or Corrupt Reading. *ABORI* 23.

.... the reading of the Sūtra must have been, in original text, *oto nit* and not *goto nit* ....

S7. CHATURVEDI, S. P. Significance of Pāṇini's Sūtra VI. 1.92. *J Nag U* 9, Dec. 1943.

[in answer to B. K. GHOSH's article in *IC VIII* (4)].

S8. CHATURVEDI, S. P. On the Arrangement of the Taddhita Sūtras in the Aṣṭādhyāyī. *R. K. Mookerji Comm. Vol.*, Allahabad 1945.

S9. JAGAN NATH. Some further Light on the Identification of Devikā. *JUPHS XVII* (2), Dec. 1944.

.... acc. to AGRAWALA (*JUPHS XVI*) discussing Aṣṭādhyāyī VII. 3.1, *devikā* is the Wular lake in Kashmir .... Acc. to this author, *devikā* mentioned by P. and noted for the production of a special variety of rice is identical with the Degh stream ...

S10. KEITH, A. Berriedale. Pāṇini's Vocabulary. *R. K. Mookerji Comm. Vol.*, Allahabad 1945.

.... S. P. CHATURVEDI's view (*Woolner Comm Vol.*)—The language which forms the subject of P.'s Aṣṭādhyāyī must have once been a current language .... P.'s treatment of Vedic Sk. is cursory .... classical Sk. lit. as the basis .... R. G. BHANDARKAR'S view—language of Ait. Br. and SPB. known to P. .... also current language of the day was known to him (*bhāṣa*) .... Acc. to KEITH, it is not necessary to place P. say in 10th cent. B.C. on the strength of his vocabulary .... it is more probable to assign him to cir. 350 B.C. than to any earlier date.

S11. RAMCHANDRA, Sarma. *Pāṇiniya Śabdānuśāsana—Mahārāṣṭriya Aṣṭādhyāyī*. Rajapur 1943.

[Vol. I : in Marathi].

S12. SHAH, Umakanta P. Pāṇini Pūrve. *Buddhi-Prakāśa* 89.

[Gujarati] .... Indra was the first grammarian and was followed by Yāska, Apiśāli, Kāśakṛtsna, and others.

S13. SHEMBAVANEKAR, K. M. Sāṅghas in Pāṇini. *ABORI* 25, Dec. 1945.

Acc. to JAYASWAL P. uses the word *sāṅgha* exclusively in the political sense .... This is not correct .... *sāṅgha* primarily signifies an aggregate of living animals .... later political sense of the word *sāṅgha* is monarchic clans or states joined together by bonds of confederation ....

#### 76. NIRUKTA.

S1. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Nirukta = Hermeneia, note additionnelle. *Études traditionnelles* XLII, 1937.

S2. RAJA, C. Kunhan. The Author of the Niruktavāntika. *ALB* VIII (4), Dec. 1944.

.... work is elaborate .... on the Värttika model, written in verse .... author mentions that there are many previous commentaries on the work .... work is very scholarly and enters into minute details .... comm. is by Śaṅkara Bhagavān ...., written during the reign of Vijayāditya of Vallabha country ....

### VIII. VEDIC LITERATURE

#### 83. GENERAL STUDY OF THE VEDAS.

S1. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Versions from the Vedas. *Indian Art and Letters* VII (1), 1933.

S2. DAFTARI, K. L. *Dharmavivādasvarūpa*. Ādarśa Kāryālaya, Bombay 1940.

[Marathi] .... the *pauruṣeyatva* of Veda : *Vedopaniṣad* ....

S3. JAMBUNATHAN, M. R. *Veda-candrikā*. J. Book Depot, Bombay 1934.

[Tamil account of Vedic lit., European contribution to Vedic study, Indian commentaries etc.]

S4. SASTRI, Mangal Deva. *Veda va abhinava Bhārata*. *Bh. Vid. Patrikā*, June 1945.

[Hindi].

S5. SATAVALEKAR, S. D. Position of Cow in the Vedic Age. *KKT XI* (1), Jan. 1945.

...., ref. to RV IV. 28.1 ; 6 ; VIII. 101.15 ; I. 114.10 ; VII. 56.17 ; I. 114.8 ; 164.40 ; V. 83.8. AV IV. 21.1 ; 6 ; IX. 21.7 ; VI. 59.3 ; VS XXX. 18 ; XXXIV. 8 .... high esteem and regard bestowed upon milk-yielding cows by the Vedic sage .... slaughter of cow regarded as heinous crime .... cow-flesh not used as a means of sustenance ....

S6. UPADHYAYA, B. S. *Sabera*. Sarasvati Mandira, Benares 1940.

[Hindi] .... ten stories beginning from the matriarchal stage to the time of RV ....  
Rev. : R. L. MERH, *JBHu* V.

S7. UPADHYAYA, Baladeva. *Vaidika Kahāniyam*. Benares 1944.

[Hindi].

#### 84. VEDIC PERSONALITIES.

S1. DINSHAW, Viccaji. Changes made by Tradition in the Date of Zarathushtra. *Iran League Quarterly* XIV.(4), July 1944.

S2. KENT, Roland G. The Name of Hystaspes. *Lg* 21 (2); April-June 1945.

.... Vistaspa in Avesta is a compound of *vaēs* (= to come in ready for action) and the substantive *aspa* (= horse), and means 'the man whose horses are ready' ....

S3. PADHYE, K. A. Buddha and Yājñavalkya. *Buddha-Pra-bhā* X (2), Bombay 1942.

### X. STUDY OF VEDIC RHETORIC, MUSIC, STYLE ETC.

#### 88. MUSIC.

S1. KAVANAGH, John. Indian Music. *Indian Art and Letters* XIV, 1940.

[A Lecture followed by demonstration by Kṛṣṇanārāyaṇa Svāmi] .... traces briefly the origin and development of Indian music ....

S2. KRISHNAMACHARYA, M. Vedas and Sound Records. *K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar Comm. Vol.*, Madras 1940.

.... in the recital of Sāmaveda there have been differences in the modes of chanting bet. North India and South India,

bet. Andhra and Tamil country, bet. two schools in Tamil country itself ....

S3. SAMBAMURTI, P. A History of Sacred Music of India.  
K. V. *Rāngaswami Aiyangār Comm.* Vol., Madras 1940.

.... deals with the history of sacred music in Sk., Telugu and Tamil ....

S4. SITARAMAN, M. L. The role of *Stobhas* in Sāman chant.  
*JTSML III.*

.... *stobhas* are not meaningless repetitions but should be considered as carefully preserved musical relics of a distant past ....

S5. TARAPOREWALA, I. J. S. Gāthā Metre and Chanting.  
*BDĀRI III.*

#### 92. LITERARY FORMS AND CRITICISM.

S1. AZIS, Wahida. The Origin of Indian Drama. *Trivenī XLIII.*

S2. SASTRI, P. S. Rgvedic Theory and Treatment of Rasa and Dhvani. *PO IX* (3-4), July-Oct. 1944.

.... RV poets had notions corresponding to the theories of *rasa* and *dhvani* .... RV X. 71 indicates *dhvani* theory .... treatment of *rasas* in Veda ....

#### XI. LEXICONS

##### 93. LEXICOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

S1. MAJUMDAR, D. T. *Vyāyāma Kośa*. Baroda 1941-42.

[Gujarati and Marathi] .... deals in detail with each phase of physical culture from Vedic times up to the present day  
....

#### XII. STUDY OF VEDIC WORDS

##### 94. STUDY OF WORDS : GRAMMATICAL ETC.

S1. COOMARASWAMY, Ananda K. *Tanūkṛt*. R. K. Mookerji *Comm. Vol.*, Allahabad 1945.

.... RV VIII. 79.3 .... consideration of the words, *tanūkṛt* and *anyakṛt* .... the verb is undoubtedly *kṛt*—and the meanings of the two words are 'body-making' and 'other-making' .... sacrificer exchanging bodies, names and identities with Agni ....

S2. EDGERTON, Franklin. Note on Indic *diśati* 'says'. *Woolner Comm.* Vol., Lahore 1940.

.... root *diś* regularly means to show, point out .... cognates in Greek and other related languages prove that this was the meaning of original IE. root .... only in Italic does it develop the meaning 'say' ....

S3. SASTRI, P. S. Subrahmanya. Semantic History of the Words, *nāsatyau* and *dasrau*. *JOR* XV (1), Madras, Sept. 1945.

.... *nāsatyau* and *dasrau* are now considered synonymous with *aśvinau* .... originally however *nāsatya* was the name of one Aśvin and *dasra* of another; .... *dasra* and *nāsatya* represent merely parts of the full names (on the analogy *datta* for *Devadatta* and *bhāmā* for *Satyabhāmā*) .... *dasrā* and *nāsatyā* are later used as elliptic duals ....

S4. WIJESEKARA, O. H. de A. Upaniṣadic Terms for Sense-Functions. *Univ. Ceylon Review* II, Nov. 1944.

.... a characteristic feature of Up. ideology is its peculiar theory of cognitive and conative functions in the individual which is enunciated in close affinity with the theory of vital breaths (*prāṇas*) .... this paper examines the import of the terms, *devāḥ*, *devatāḥ*, *prāṇāḥ*, *indriyāṇi* as applied to such functions in the principal Up. .... the term *devāḥ*, in Up., is applied to powers behind the sense-organs ultimately held to be superhuman .... *devatā* is applied only to the cosmic phenomena like *agni*, *vāyu*, *āditya* etc. .... begins gradually to be applied even to individual processes like *prāṇa* etc. ....

### XIII. LINGUISTIC STUDIES.

#### 96. LINGUISTIC STUDY OF RGVEDA.

S1. GHOSH, Bata Krishna. Endingless Numerals in the Rgveda. *R. K. Mookerji Comm.* Vol., Allahabad 1945.

.... *pañca* (*janāḥ*, *kṛṣṭayah* etc.) where the numeral shows apparently endingless form, may be regarded as split compounds .... *saptabhiḥ*, *saptasu* also form split compounds .... *daśa*, *kakṣyābhīḥ* (X. 101.10)—*daśa* may be regarded here as a momentary formation like *rocane* for *rocaneṣu* in I. 105.5 ....

S2. TEDESCO, P. The Supposed Rigvedic Present *marate*. *Lg* 20 (4), Oct.-Dec. 1944.

.... RV *marate* is not a present indicative, but a root aorist

subjunctive. Middle Indic *marati* is of a different origin ; it is an innovation on the model of the non-present forms.

#### 100. LINGUISTIC STUDY OF THE VEDA IN GENERAL.

S1. GHOSH, B. K. Aspects of Pre-Pāṇinian Sanskrit Grammar. *B. C. Law Comm. Vol.*, Calcutta 1945.

.... words have been fully and *consciously* isolated from sentence-complexes before the RV-verse 'had been constructed, i.e., before the RV-hymns were composed .... the term *akṣara* is highly significant, for it shows that to the RV poets not the sound (*varna*) but the syllable was the irreducible element .... incentive to speech-analysis seems to have come to the Vedic Indians primarily from a comparison of the various metres .... to compare various metres with each other and to try to arrange them in a rational order was a favourite occupation with the Vedic seers (as indicated by RV I. 164.24; 39; X. 13.3; 130.4-5; Ait. Br. VIII. 2.2) .... just as *akṣara* (syllable) is the smallest sound-unit (so far as metres are concerned), so is the word (*pada*) the smallest sense-unit .... but in RV I. 164.23, *pada* = *pāda* = verse-foot, i.e., in Indian grammatical thought the word received recognition after the syllable and the verse-foot .... *pada* in the imagery of Vedic poets was the 'step' of the *Vāk* dancing along in perfect harmony with the sacred speech .... this 'step' could not but mean verse-foot when sacred speech was metrical ; when sacred speech was prose, 'step' could mean the natural unit of prose, i.e., 'word' .... in the Br. period, grammatical thought was mainly concerned with the relation bet. sound and sense, that is, etymology ; but that period was not altogether barren of phonological inquiry ; terms like *varṇa* and *svara* now occur in Br. .... The earliest attempt to scientifically arrange the sound-system of Sanskrit is to be found in the Ait. Br. (III. 2.5) and the CU, where *sparsa*, *ūṣman* and *svara* are separately mentioned .... purely grammatical categories also were being gradually isolated in the age of Br. .... Sākalya's *padapāṭha* is the earliest purely grammatical work in Sk. lit. ; on it is based Saunaka's *Rk-prātiśākhya*, which is quoted by Pāṇini .... Gārgya's *padapāṭha* of SV seems to be older than Yāska ; Gārgya shows much greater grammatical acumen than Sākalya .... Pāṇini's date is about 400 B.C. ....

#### 102. GRAMMATICAL PHILOSOPHY.

S1. SASTRY, T. V. Kapali. *Sphoṭa and the Spoken Word*. *Sri Aurobindo Mandir Annual No. 4*, 15-8-1945.

.... *sphoṭa* is one of those concepts of Sk. grammar which

has a deep philosophical background and spiritual significance .... its consideration will go a long way to enable one to grasp the characteristic features of the language of a remote past, of an original epoch, of mantras .... sphoṭa is the *vāk*, the subtle voice which is the basis of all speech in mind-form, *vāci pratiṣṭhitam manah* .... it is not the *vāk*, of which mind is main-stay .... sphoṭa is not a fanciful concept, but a fact of psychological experience, a truth of our spiritual being in evolution .... it is the expressional aspect of the soul ; it receives the vocal sound vibrations, takes in their sound-essence and sense-values and assimilates them into the subtle sound-stuff of its indivisible being ....

### 103. LINGUISTIC STUDIES ABOUT SANSKRIT.

S1. CHAUDHARI, Tarapad. *Avyaya-vivekah Saṁskṛta-Saṁjīvanam*. Patna 1945.  
[in Sanskrit].

S2. DANIELOU, Alain. L'alphabet Sanskrit et la langue universelle. *France-Orient* V (48), April-May 1945.  
.... mystic and symbolical significance of Sk. alphabet ....

S3. DAVIS, Edwin B. Sanskrit, Vowels. *JAOS* 62(2), 1942.

.... investigates Sk. vowel-changes .... the change of the Proto-IE short and long *e* and *o* to short and long *alpha* phonemes in Sk. was due chiefly to the tone accent of Sanskrit ....

S4. EDGERTON, Franklin. *Samprasāraṇa* : 'Emergence ; emergent (vowel).' *JAOS* 61, 1941.

S5. PANDEYA, R. *Akṣara-Vijñānam*. *Saṁskṛta-Saṁjīvanam* I, Patna 1945.

S6. SASTRI, Vidyadhar. Assyrian and Sanskrit—Their Resemblance. *JGJRI* II (4), Aug. 1945.

### 104. OTHER INDIAN LANGUAGES.

S1. CHATTERJI, S. K. Drāviḍa. *Lokavārttā* I (3), *Tikamgarh*, Dec. 1944.

[Linguistic study of Drāviḍa : in Hindi].

S2. GHATGE, A. M. Groups of two Mutes in Middle Indo-Aryan. *JBoM* U XIV (2), Sept. 1945.

S3. SANKARAN, C. R. An extended misapplication of the Dative of relationship in Tamil. *BDCRI I* (3-4).

.... influence of Dravidian dative of relationship on Sk. ....

#### 105. INDO-IRANIAN.

S1. TAVADIA, J. C. Some Indo-Iranian Researches. *JCOI 35.*

.... Summaries of results of recent researches in Indo-Iranian philology ....

#### 106. HITTITE.

S1. BONFANTE, G.; GELB, I. J. The Position of "Hieroglyphic Hittite" among the Indo-European Languages. *JAOS 64(4)*, 1944.

S2. GHOSH, B. K. Ancient Languages of Asia Minor. *IC XI (4)*, April-June 1945.

.... presents the Hittite language in the setting of the other ancient languages discovered at Boghazkōi .... two groups :—  
(1) Those belonging to the middle of 2nd mill. B.C.—Hittite, Luvian, Chattish, Charrish (or Churriš), Mitanni, Palaish (?), and a language of the Indo-Iranian type. (2) Those belonging to the 1st mill. B.C.—Lycian, Lydian, Carian, Phrygian ....

S3. SANKARAN, C. R. The Dravidian (Tamil) *Atta-* and *Annai* in Hittite. *BDCRI I* (3-4).

.... words *at-ta-ās* and *an-nā-ās* occur in Hittite in the sense of 'father' and 'mother' respectively .... *atta-n* = father; *annai* = mother in ancient Tamil ....

S4. STURTEVANT, E. H. Hittite Verbal Nouns in *-tar* and the Latin Gerund. *Lg 20 (4)*, Oct.-Dec. 1944.

#### 107. OTHER INDOGERMANIC LANGUAGES.

S1. BONFANTE, G. The Armenian Aorist. *JAOS 62*, 1942.

.... The Armenian Aorists *etu* 'I gave' (from IE *dō*) and *eti* 'I put' (from IE *dhē*) cannot be identified with Vedic *adām*, *adām*, because Armenian always drops the final syllable of IE forms ....

S2. LANE, George S. The Tocharian Palatalization (I). *Lg 21 (1)*, Jan.-Mar. 1945.

S3. SEHRT, Edward H. The Origin of the Germanic Weak Preterite. *Lg* 20 (4), Oct.-Dec. 1944.

.... a review of the theory that the Germanic weak preterite is derived from second person singular middle of the IE root-aorist ....

#### 108. STUDY OF INDOGERMANIC LANGUAGES IN GENERAL.

S1. SANKARAN, C. R. Postulation of two probable degrees of abstraction in the primitive Indo-European tongue in the light of compound accentuation. *F. W. Thomas Comm.* Vol., Bombay 1939.

.... speakers of old Indian did not stop at the first degree of abstraction ....

S2. SANKARAN, C. R. Linguistic Notes. *BDCRI* I (3-4).

S3. SANKARAN, C. R. The Old Genitive Singular of Indo-European -o- stems. *K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar Comm.* Vol., Madras 1940.

.... old gen. sing. of IE -o-stems ended in -s- .... attested by *rāthas*—in *Ekagnikanda* of KYV .... it is the most archaic gen. sing. of IE -o- stem ....

#### 109. WORKS ON COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

S1. NIDA, Eugene A. *Linguistic Interludes*. Summer Inst. of Linguistics, Glendale, Calif. 1944.

.... interesting presentation of the fundamentals of linguistics for the layman

Rev.: C. F. HOCKETT, *Lg* 20 (4).

#### 110. STUDY OF LANGUAGE.

S1. BOAS, Franz. *Race, Language and Culture*. Macmillan, 1940.

[collection of 63 papers].

S2. BODMER, Frederick. *The Loom of Language*. W. W. Norton, New York 1944.

.... [ed. by Lancelot HOGGEN] .... author not primarily concerned with the science of language as such but rather with the practical applications of such a science to the problem of international communication ....

Rev.: H. HOYER, *Lg* 21 (2).

S3. DILLON, Myles. Linguistic Borrowing and Historical Evidence. *Lg* 21(1), Jan.-Mar. 1945.

.... "It is the lower language which borrows predominantly from the upper" (BLOOMFIELD, WINDISCH, JESPERSON) : It would seem to imply that any of the IE languages which survived in a conquered territory—Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, for example—must not be supposed to have borrowed freely from the speech of the peoples they subdued. But the doctrine is open to question. The fact is that the no. of words in the vocabulary of any of the known forms of IE for which sound etymologies have been established is relatively small. The mass of words cannot be shown to be of IE origin (MEILLET)

....

S4. NIDA, Eugene A. *Morphology, the descriptive Analysis of Words*. Summer Inst. of Linguistics, Glendale, Calif. 1944.

Rev. : C. F. HOCKETT, *Lg*. 20(4).

S5. PEI, Mario A. *Language for War and Peace*. S. F. Vanni, New York 1943.

.... the purpose of the work is to present the main facts about language, not in the form of philosophical, psychological or literary essay, not from the historical and scientific point of view, but as something of an immediate, practical value ....

Rev. : B. BLOCH, *Lg* 21(2).

S6. WHORF, Benjamin Lee. Grammatical Categories. *Lg* 21 (1), Jan.-Mar. 1945.

.... the gramm. categories fall into two main types—descriptive and taxonomic : Descriptive categories are either specific or generic : three kinds of specific categories—overt (phenotype), covert (cryptotype) and isosemantic .... each of these is subdivided into selective category and modulus category ....

#### XIV. RELIGION

##### 111. RELIGION IN GENERAL.

SI. EDITOR. Religion and its Place in our Life. *Pr. Bh.* 50, Feb. 1945.

.... it is cosmic religious experience of unity that the Up. proclaim in no uncertain terms .... Katha V. 14.15 ....

S2. MOYAL, M. A. Post-Islamic Religions of the Near East.  
*AP*, XVI (8), Aug. 1945.

..... similarity of bases among these religions and Up. religion ..... Svet. Up. (I. 6) recalled by the prayers of Druze and Nosairi .....

S3. NEILSEN, Ritlef. *Der dreieinige Gott in religions-historischer Beleuchtung*. Copenhagen 1942.

..... Moon-god, attended by his consort the Sun-goddess and his son, the Venus-Star ..... the author discusses the nature of Semitic religion in the North-West and its relation to Sumerian and Accadian cults .....

Rev. : H. R. ELLIS DAVIDSON, *JRAS* 1945.

S4. TARAPOREWALA, I. J. S. The Sacredness of the Cow in Zoroastrianism. *KKT* XI (2), Feb. 1945.

..... in the days of the Gāthās, the Sun was in the constellation of the Bull (*Kṛttikā-Vṛṣabha*) and the life-giving spring-rains came from the Bull in the Heavens. This is the real astronomical origin of Bull-worship .....

S5. YAMUNACHARYA, M. Prof. Rudolf Otto's Concept of the "Numinous". 19th Ind. Phil. Congress, Lucknow, Dec. 1944.

[Summary] .... 'Numinous' means 'Idea of the Holy' ..... this conception seeks to unravel the varieties of religious experience ..... OTTO illustrates this by referring to Eastern and Western religions ..... this conception can bring into relation (what OTTO calls) the 'rational' and the 'non-rational' in religion .....

#### 112. HINDU RELIGION AND MYTHOLOGY (IN GENERAL).

S1. BOSE, Abinash Chandra. Henotheism as a Religious Cult.  
*Pr. Bh.* (Golden Jubilee No.), 1945.

.... Monotheism :—Belief in a single personal God—a Father who is in heaven : Monotheistic heaven implies a superior order of reality. Monotheism imagines an anti-God, Satan. It is naturally aggressively fanatic, since an early monotheism treats a later monotheism as spurious : Polytheism :—Belief in many gods to whose no addition is made from time to time. These polytheistic gods are not perfect—they have some good and some bad points ..... P. is more liberal, more comprehensive ; while M. must interpret its scripture in a historical and factual manner and constrain freedom of thought, P. soars on the wings of poetry and philosophy, and allows liberty to

imagination, fancy and thought. P. has flourished through the activities of private agencies, M. has needed the backing of state. M. depended on the soldier of God, P. has trusted itself to the poet, the mythmaker and the philosopher .... Henotheism :—there is a general devotional attitude towards the divine, and this attitude remains unchanged even if the Deities addressed are changed. Two essential aspects of H. arrest our attention : *subjective*—psychological factor provides the point of unity ; *objective*—simple polytheistic ....

S2. CHATTERJEE, Satischandra. Image-Worship in Hinduism. *Ved. Kes.* 32, May 1945.

.... in the early Vedic period there was no worship of images, material or otherwise, of many minor deities. It is no doubt true that many gods and goddesses were worshipped in this period. But we have no sure proof or valid evidence that images of these deities were made and worshipped as at present

....

S3. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. The Gods of India. *Golden Book of Tagore*, Calcutta 1931.

S4. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. 'Pantheism', Indian and Neo-platonic. *JIH XVI*, 1937.

S5. DUTT, K. GURU. The Perspective of the Tantras. *Triveni XVII* (3), Sept. 1945.

.... Tantric tendencies seen in Vedic lit. from very early times .... Tantras are as ancient as the Veda .... mainly concerned with the ritual worship of deities of Purānic origin, although there is a vast increase in subsidiary nomenclature .... Ganeśa, Viṣṇu, Sūrya, Siva, Sakti are the five principal divinities ....

S6. EDITOR. God's Will and Man's Will: *Pr. Bh.* 50, Aug. 1945.

.... it is only when we *outgrow* our sense of self-effort and moral responsibility—not by shirking it—that we can truly understand that man's freedom and will have their ground and being in God's omnipotence, omniscience and immanence ....

S7. JAGADISWARANANDA, Swami. *Hinduism outside India*. Ramakrishna Ashram, Rajkot 1945.

.... opening chapter gives a philosophical and historical survey of Hinduism through the ages from Vedic times ....

Rev. : C. V. ANANTARAMAN, *Ved. Kes.* (Nov. 1945).

S8. MITRA, Khagendra Nath. *The Evolution of Vaiṣṇavism.*  
*B. C. Law Comm. Vol.*, Calcutta 1945.

.... Vaiṣṇavism in the sense of Viṣṇu-worship is as old as RV .... two most important features of the religion are mentioned in some mantras which glorify Viṣṇu and enjoin his worship as a means to the attainment of vision beatific, namely, the constant utterance of His name and Divine Vision of God Himself .... The fundamental tenet of Up. pantheism is artistically woven into the mystical personality of God as in the BG ....

S9. NARAIN, Raj. *Reincarnation in Hinduism.* AP XI.

S10. NIRVEDANANDA Swami. *Hinduism at a Glance.* Model Pub. House, Calcutta 1944.

[Foreword by S. RADHAKRISHNAN] .... essential principles of H. have nothing to fear from any advance in scientific knowledge or historical criticism ....

Rev. : ANON., *Pr. Bh.* (Dec. 1944).

S11. SARMA, D. S. *The Renaissance of Hinduism.* Hindu Univ. Benares 1945.

.... Hist. introduction treats—Vedic religion, Buddhism, Jainism, Revival of Hinduism under Śuṅgas, Further Revival of H. under Guptas, Evolution of Religions of three great Ācāryas, Evolution of various Sects of Saivism and Vaiṣṇavism, Attempts at Synthesis bet. Islam and traditional Religions of the Land ....

S12. SASTRI, K. S. Ramaswami. Monism, Qualified Monism, and Dualism : A Re-Synthesis. *Pr. Bh.* 50, Mar. 1945.

S13. SIRCAR, Mahendranath. Worship of the Mother—an Aspect of the Mother. *Ved. Kes.* 31, Dec. 1944.

.... The *mantras* represent symbols pregnant with cosmic waves of light and sound gradually lifting the consciousness from the earth plane in which it finds inadequate expression to the cosmic and supra-cosmic where it finds expansive, luminous expression till at last the spiritual inspiration finds its way up to transcendence in the integrity of being and supreme calm .... In *tantras* the whole unfoldment of inner being is smoothly carried out under the stress of an everdeepening harmony of the psychic and the spiritual being .... The Mother appears in many forms, either in grace or in beauty or in power, or in all these three, for the Divine Mother represents all the super-cosmic or cosmic dignities and harmonies ....

S14. SUBEDAR, Manu. The conception of God. *Pr. Bh.* (Golden Jubilee No.), 1945.

### 113. VEDIC RELIGION AND MYTHOLOGY.

S1. BOSE, Abinash Chandra. Monotheism and Polytheism. *Pr. Bh.* 50, May-June 1945.

.... *ekam sad viprā bahudhā vadanti* etc. cannot be regarded as indicating monotheism in the technical sense of the term. To the monotheistic creeds, God is a Person and not a metaphysical essence .. Monotheistic divinity must be male .... that divinity cannot be a person of any age ; He cannot be addressed as a child as in RV IX. 85.11 .... In RV, God stands in any relation to man—as friend etc. (VII. 7.3). This is not strictly monotheistic .... Polytheism, in its non-fetishistic and creative form, has fertilised vast tracts of the civilised life of the world ....

S2. GANGOLY, O. C. Were there Images in Early Vedic Times ? *The Hindoothan*, Jan.-Mar. 1944.

S3. SASTRI, P. S. Religion of Rig Veda. 19 Ind. Phil. Congress, Lucknow, Dec. 1944.

[Summary] .... (1) Universe is the best place for man to live ; beautiful opportunities and environment to thrive ; it is symmetrical and harmonious and presupposes a conscious artist. (2) Man is symbol of heroism and valour. (3) Attitude to Reality gave rise to many divergent views. (4) Free Man's Worship of Beauty, throughout in RV ....

S4. VEDANTIN. The early Vedic Religion. *JTSML* I (3).

.... origin and early developments of Vedic religion—based on Vedic and other Sk. lit. ....

### 114. INDIVIDUAL VEDIC GODS : PRINCIPAL.

S1. GODAGE, Charles. The Place of Indra in Early Buddhism. *Ceylon Univ. Rev.* III (1), April 1945.

.... traces the historical evolution of the mythological concept of Sakka as found in early Buddhism from that of Indra of RV .... (1) The IE character of Indra is established. (2) Sakka identified with Indra. (3) The fact that Sakra was only an epithet of Indra seems to have been forgotten, thus making Sakka the important god and reducing Indra (from Indra) to a mere epithet of Sakka .... Buddhist conception

of Sakka is a hist. growth out of the Vedic epithet Sakra, which is characteristically used for Indra from RV times and becomes a common designation for him in AV. (4) Epithets of the Buddhist god, namely, *maghavā*, *purindada*, *sakka*, *vāsava*, *sahassakkha*, *sujampati*, *inda* are the very epithets generally used in the case of Indra in RV. (5) There are several similarities bet. Buddhist Sakka and Vedic Indra : there are also a few differences. (6) Buddhist Sakka is a development of Indra with a pronounced emphasis on the moral side of his nature, which was found only in an incipient stage in RV .... The view of Prof. and Mrs. Rhys Davids that Sakka and Indra are quite different conceptions can be refuted .... Acc. to the author we can understand how "the savage infuriated Vṛtra-slayer of the Veda came to be the exponent of ethics of mildness and non-violence, and a master in the art of self-command" without ignoring the basic fact of the hist. identity of the two characters. It may be justifiable to think of Sakka as a reflection of the Magadha culture of 5th and 6th centuries B.C. symbolising the atmosphere around a great Magadha monarch who lived in a kingdom of wealth and luxury. It may be concluded that whatever is new in the conception of Sakka in early Buddhism as compared with his Vedic proto-type Indra could have easily sprung from the needs and conditions of the new culture which was the cradle of the new religion ....

S2. PAL, Dharendra Nath. *Siva and Śakti*. Calcutta 1942.  
[two volumes].

S3. DUMÉZIL, Georges. *Mitra-Varuna. Essai sur deux représentations indo-européennes de la Souveraineté*. Bibliothèque de l'École des Hautes Etudes. Paris 1940.

.... Out of Mitra and Varuna, the author gets 'deux types de souverain' of which the one is good and the other the 'mauvais roi temporaire' .... Mitra = Numa ; Varuna = Romulus ....  
Rev. : H. J. POLEMAN, *JAO* 63 (1).

S4. BANERJEE, Jitendra Nath. The Avatāras of Viṣṇu and their Enumeration in some Early Indian Texts. *R. K. Mookerji Comm. Vol.* (Part I), Allahabad 1945.

.... Ref. to the assumption of a particular form by Viṣṇu in battles (RV VII. 100.6) is taken by some scholars as the earliest one to incarnation .... no explicit mention herein of V.'s having incarnated himself in a particular form for some special purpose .... such explicit references to be found in SPB and TS, where Prajāpati is said to have assumed the forms of Matsya, Kūrma, Varāha ....

S5. REES, Alwyn D. An Irish Vishnu. *Man* XLV (99), Sept.-Oct. 1945.

.... The contest bet. the Irish St. Moling and the Evil Spectre provides a significant parallel to the contest between Vis̄ṇu and Bali in Hindu mythology .... Boon of three steps is common .... ref. to SPB and RV VIII. 89 ....

S6. GADGIL, V. A. Yama and Yamī. *JBBRAS* 20, 1944.

[Paper read at AIOC, Benares 1944] .... Yama's identity with the *Karmasanicaya* of man suggested ....

### 115. VEDIC GODS : MINOR.

S1. WIJESEKARA, O. H. de A. Vedic Gandharva and Pali Gandhabba. *Ceylon Univ. Rev.* III (1), April 1945.

.... origin of mythological notion of Gandharva, as found several times in RV, goes back to Indo-Iranian period, if not to IE epoch .... Gandharva = Iranian *Gandarewa* .... Gandharva's connection with water is one of the earliest traits of his character surviving from a very remote antiquity .... In the plural, Gandharvas in RV appear in a diversity of functions .... complex nature of Gandharva-myth indicated .... no definite class of G. as such in RV .... KUHN : G. is a cloud-spirit. WALLIS : G. is the rising Sun. BERGAIGNE : G. is Soma. HOPKINS : G. is the genius of the moon. ROTH : G. is rainbow. MANNHARDT, E. H. MEYER, von SCHROEDER ; G. is wind-spirit, developed out of the conception of the spirits of the dead. HILLEBRANDT : G. is 'giant'—name applied to different potencies. Only single aspect of the character of G. in RV emphasised in these theories .... Identity of G. with Greek *Kentauros* is more than probable : traditional derivation of G. from *gandha* first suggested in AV XII. 1.23 .... G. as guardian of celestial waters .... later Br. make G. wardens of Soma .... connection of G. with human embryo (AV VIII. 6.18-19) .... G. as *hiranyagarbha* in cosmogony .... vitalistic import of G. emphasised .... Up. show distinct traces of G.'s connection with waters and generation .... G.'s connexion with marriage is a secondary issue from the primitive solar implication of the G.-myth .... G.'s fondness for females : relation of G. and *manas*, mind or spirit (RV III. 38.6), G. and souls of the dead : assimilation of G. to Piśācas (AV IV. 37.8-10; XII. 1.50) : their association with 'spectres' (AV XI. 19.16). .... In Early Buddhism as recorded in Pali *Nikāyas* the above discussed mythological associations of the Vedic G. are preserved in a more developed form .... only the plural of the notion

occurs in Pali denoting as it does a stereotyped class of supernatural beings .... The Buddhist anachistological concept of Gandhabba may be related to any or all of the three trends of development of Vedic G., namely : (1) Its macrocosmic application in RV to refer to the primeval (X. 177.2), traceable to a prehistoric solar-aquatic myth. (2) Microcosmic correlate of sense which acquires a vitalistic import. (3) Eschatological implication of G. (as found in J. Up. Br.) related to the demonological application of term .... In Br.-Up. period, this leads to the sense of 'discarnate spirit', conceived as a unit of *vijnāna* detached from the physical body and capable of ousting the consciousness of any human being and thus 'possessing' it .... The use of such mythological terms with 'mysterious' connotation as *yakha*, *gandhabba*, *nāga* etc. to denote states of *vijnāna* in Early Buddhism, parallel to similar application of Indra in Up. reveals a point of extraordinary interest to the student of the origin of religion—the *numinous* basis of Vedic religious tradition that constituted the background of even such a rationalised doctrine as that of Early Buddhism ....

S2. MISRA, Lal Vihari. *Vedo me Gaṇeśaji* (Hindi), *Sarasvati*, Dec. 1945.

.... refers to *Ganeśa* by SAMPURNANANDA ....

S3. SARASVATI, Hariharananda. Greatness of Ganapati. *JISAO VIII.*

.... G.'s seemingly strange shape should not be considered the conception of a primitive mind .... it is the logical and rational visual representation of a metaphysical principle which cannot be dissociated from the Vedas ....

S4. KARMARKAR, A. P. Muruga or Kārttikeya : His proto-Indian Origin and Development. *J. Rama Varma R. I.* XII, Trichur, July 1945.

.... Acc. to HERAS, Mūrigan or Velan, the proto-type of the historic Kārttikeya was one of the gods of the Divine Triad in Mohenjo-Daro period .... Acc. to the author of this paper the name Mūrigan becomes evident from the expression *Mūradevāḥ* (RV VII. 104-24; X. 87.2; 14) .... Mūradeva forms one of the deities of the Divine Triad .... In *T. Ar.*, Agni and Vāyu are described as the servants of Indra called by the name Subrahmanya .... Southerners were influenced by this widespread movement, and identifying their own deity Mūrigan with Subrahmanya, regarded him as an equal of Indra and Varuna .... The Atharvaśiras

Up. refers to Skanda .... Word *Kumāra* in RV (V. 2) and SPB (VI. 1.3.7-8) does not signify later Kārttikeya ....

S5. ANAKCHANDRA. Aurora Borealis was known to the Ancients as a Manifestation of Nārāyaṇa. *NIA* VII (3-4), June-July 1944.

S6. KENY, L. B. The Origin of Nārāyaṇa. *ABORI* 23.

.... name of this supposed Aryan god is a combination of three distinct and pure Dravidian words : *nar*, *ay*, *an* .... *nar* is water ; *ay* means in Tamil 'to lie in a place' ; *an* is the male personal termination in Dravidian .... Nārāyaṇa = one-lying in water .... acc. to author, N. should be identified with *Ān* of the Mohenjo-Daro Triad ....

S7. DUTT, K. GURU. Śakti in the Veda. *Trivenī* XIV.

.... The concept of the Great Mother, though absent in RV, is ever present as an underlying motif ....

S8. YAMUNACHARYA, M. The cult of Sun-Worship in India. X AIOC, Tirupati 1940.

.... Vedic background for the cult .... Sun not merely a physical orb in heaven but a spiritual being—a deity radiating not only physical light but the light of knowledge ....

S9. APTE, V. M. An investigation into the nature of *Vena*, the Deity of the Rgveda-Hymn X. 123. *BDCRI* VI (1-2), Dec. 1944.

.... *Vena* etymologically to be connected with *ven* (X. 64.2). .... Acc. to *Uṇādiśūtra* (III. 6), the word is derived from the root *aj* (=to go) .... *ven* means (1) primarily 'to see, behold, view etc.' in a physical sense, and (2) secondarily 'to see, attend or perceive with the mind's eye, that is, to ponder over, to meditate' .... divergent views regarding the nature of *Vena* : Sāyana, God of the middle region ; Mahidhara, the moon ; WILSON, the Thunder-cloud ; ROTH, MEYER, OLDENBERG, Rainbow ; GRIFFITH, Sun as he rises in the mist and dew of the morning ; BERGAIGNE, Soma ; LUDWIG and HILLEBRANDT, Soma, moon .... Acc. to the author, the nature of *Vena* is identical with that of the Sun as a form of Agni, or, in other words, with that of the celestial form of Agni ....

#### 116. VEDIC GODS IN GENERAL.

S1. SHAMASASTRI, R. Vedic Iconography. *JISOA* X.

.... Vedic *deva* does not signify an impersonal or personal God in the modern sense of the word. It means a shining-

luminous star subject to birth and death—to appearance and disappearance ....

S2. SHAMASASTRI, R. *Vedic Gods. B. C. Law Comm. Vol.*, Calcutta 1945.

.... The Vedic gods are no other than seven planets, the 27 asterisms, Agastya or Canopus, and Sunasira, the Dog-star Serius, and a few other periodical stars. The Asuras are imaginary dark spirits of night .... Thus Agni = Mars; Āngirasa (also called Go) = Jupiter; Dirgha-tamas = Mercury; Bhṛgu (or Kanyā) = Venus .... Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury are also called Bandhu, Subandhu, Śrūtabandhu, Viprabandhu respectively .... Indra = Sun (fighting with Eclipse-demon); Indra = Savitṛ (revealing the world during clearance of eclipse); Moon in eclipse = Soma-juice under filter; Mitra = Sun (arriving at the equinoctial asterism); Old Father and Mother = Winter and Summer Solstices; Seven sages are seven planets .... The Vedic poets, each one of them, is a representative of a particular planet speaking of his functions and merits .... Viśvāmitra = moon .... some seven planets are differently named according to change in their functions .... eclipses, occultations of planets are the most important subject-matter of the Vedic hymns necessitating the performance of suitable sacrifice to appease the gods ....

#### 117. LEGENDS AND MYTHS.

S1. BROWN, Arthur C. L. *The Origin of the Grail Legend.* Harvard Univ. Press, 1943.

.... BROWN cites examples from Virgil and from the Veda

Rev. : Myles DILLON, *J Am Folklore* (April-June 1944).

S2. CHAPLIN, Dorothea. 'The Emblem of the Boar. *M in I*' XXII.

.... Brítē (Britannia), otherwise Alba, personifies the white island of Britain where Viṣṇu manifested himself as a White Boar ....

S3. FOWLER, Murray. The Role of *Surā* in the Myth of Namuci. *JAOS* 62, 1942.

.... attempts to determine the final significance of the myth of Namuci in Vedic religion by following it to its end .... the thesis here supported is that the legend is complete only when all discords in the story are resolved, and, in the ming-

ling of Surā with Soma, unity has once again been found .... either as creation myth or tragic spectacle, the story cannot end with the dismembering of Namuci .... (ref. to the treatment of the story by BLOOMFIELD in *JAOS* 15 and by COOMARASWAMY in *JAOS* 55) .... Namuci, Varuṇa, Vala, Suṣṇa are names which all indicate a hindrance of some sort .... *sṛṣṭi* is just as truly 'release' as is *mokṣa* .... it is precisely in this sense that the story of Namuci is a parable of the universal struggle for 'release': on the one hand, of Eternal creation; on the other, of man's regeneration or redemption, his being made whole ....

S4. KALLA, Lachmi Dhar. The Myth of the Five Husbands of Draupadi. *Woolner Comm. Vol.*, Lahore 1940.

.... MBh. story of D. and her five husbands is but a new version of the Vedic myth of Uṣas having many suitors in the Sky .... Pāṇḍavas represent Indra, Vāyu, Yama and Aśvinau ....

S5. SASTRY, C. Virabhadra. Sarasvatiya Bhartṛtvā Vicāra. *Kannada Sahitya Parisat Patrika* 27, Bangalore.

[In Kannada] .... No basis in Veda for assuming that Sarasvatī is the wife of Brahmā ....

#### 119. RITUAL.

S1. BHANDARKAR, D. R. Can women perform Śrauta sacrifices of their own accord? *B. C. Law Vol.*, Calcutta 1945.

.... ref. to sacrifices by Nāgānikā mentioned in Nānāghāṭa inscription .... Manu does not allow woman to sacrifice (II. 67; IV. 205; IX. 18) .... As against that may be pointed out the passage in Śābara Bhāṣya where a woman's claim to sacrifice is vindicated ....

S2. MAJUMDAR, N. R. Sacrificial altars: *Vedis* and *Agnis*. *JISOA VII-VIII*.

.... study of construction of *vedis* as described in Sulba sūtras .... with figures ....

S3. MITRA, J. C. The Shrāuta Dikṣha. *Pr. Bh.* 50, April 1945.

.... *Dikṣā* is a process for making one fit for the sacrifice, generally understood as a Soma-sacrifice, and the sacrificer is ushered into a fresh spiritual, or rather, godly existence .... attempt to describe how this new birth is effected through various processes subservient to the rite in point .... three

major accounts of *Dikṣā* are found—in TS (VI. 1 ff), Ait. Br. (II. 3), and SPB (III. 1.1) ....

S4. SASTRI, Dakshinaranjan. Altars, Diagrams etc. in the Ritual of Ancestor-Worship. *JISOA VIII*, Calcutta 1940.

[different forms of altars and the mode of building them].

120. VEDIC RELIGION IN RELATION TO OTHER RELIGIONS.

S1. CHATTERJI, S. K. Buddhist Survivals in Bengal. *B. C. Law Comm. Vol.*, Calcutta 1945.

.... the Dharma-cult in West Bengal is quite independent of Buddhism—even independent of any upper Indian Aryan association .... Sukumar SEN thinks that, very early, this cult of aboriginal origin (possibly Kol or Austric) received influences from Brahmanism, Vedic and Purāṇic .... story of Sunahśepa Ājigarti as narrated in Ait. Br. (which is found among the medieval myths of *Dharma* in its Brahmanised form) is probably in itself a myth of Austric origin which obtained a place in the Br. in pre-Buddhistic times .... We may note how a primitive Dravidian word (as in old Tamil *an-manti*) meaning 'the male monkey' was in all likelihood translated into the Indo-Aryan Vedic as *Vṛṣkapi* (meaning the same thing) and then Aryanised in Sk. as Hanumanta .... Siva and Sambhu seem to echo certain Dravidian words (old Tamil *civan*= 'red'; *cempu* = 'copper, red') .... Rudra may be an approximation to the Aryan God, Rudra (Roarer, Father of Maruts etc.) from an original translation of *Rudhra*, the name of a Dravidian divinity meaning 'red god' (cf. *nīldohita*, epithet of Rudra in *Satarudriya*) .... The first amalgamation that took place of Vedic and non-Vedic (that is, non-Aryan) religions embraced the two pantheons and the two rituals .... the myths and legends of two religious worlds were combined .... from the middle of 1st mill. A.D., Brahmanas had to make another big concession, by admitting Tantric rites and ideas ....

S2. COOMARASWAMY, Ananda K. Some Sources of Buddhist Iconography. *B. C. Law Comm. Vol.*, Calcutta 1945.

.... In Mahā Ummaga Jātaka, King Videha has four great Pandits who are his teachers of Dharma. He dreams a dream foretelling the birth of the Bodhisatta Mahosadha, who will be his fifth and greatest counsellor. The vision seen in the dream closely related to the description of Brahman as Burning Bush, Branstock or Tree of Life in Maitrī Up. VI. 30 and VII. 11. This again reflects RV IV. 6 and X. 45.7 .... The Bodhisatta's conflict with Māra (that is, Mṛtyu who is some-

times referred to by the Vedic name Namuci--is also described as *apada, ahi*) is a reflection of Indra's Vṛtra-slaying. In Vedic tradition, Dāsa is said to have used 'women as weapons' (RV V. 30.9 ; X. 27.10) .... Māra's headless troops too correspond with *viśikha, vigriva* sorcerers (AV IV. 18.4) .... also compare RV VII. 104.7 ....

S3. POUR-E DAWOOD. Zarathushtrian Studies : Amesha-pan-das. *Iran League Quarterly* XII.

S4. ROY, Phani Bhushan. Brahmanism and Jainism. B. C. Law Comm. Vol. (I), Calcutta 1945.

.... Brahmanism is *apauruseya* religion ; Jainism and Buddhism are *pauruseya* .... Acc. to the author, J. should be termed Vedic religion (religion of Truth) as revealed to the consciousness of Mahāvīra, the Jina ....

## XV. PHILOSOPHY

### 121. INDIAN PHILOSOPHY IN GENERAL.

S1. CHATTERJI, Manoj Kumar. Aldous Huxley and Indian Thought. *Ved. Kes.*, Aug. 1945.

.... Huxley dedicates his remarkable literary talents to the interpretation of the Perennial Philosophy of India .... certain doctrines of H. are reminiscent of the Up. ....

S2. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. *Hinduism and Buddhism*. Philosophical Library, New York 1943.

S3. GLASENAPP, Helmuth von. *Entwicklungsstufen des indischen Denkens. Untersuchungen über die Philosophie der Brāhmanen und Buddhisten*. Schriften der König. Gelehrten Gesell. 15/16, Niemeyer, Halle 1940.

[Stages of development of Indian Thought : Investigations in the Philosophy of the Brāhmaṇas and the Buddhists] .... best sketch of the main features of Indian philosophy .... The author emphasises the failure of Indian thinkers, down to quite late times, to make any, or adequate, distinction between "substance" and "quality" .... any noun meant, or indeed even "was" to them a physically existent thing .... This attitude is firmly rooted in Vedic thought and can be traced in each of the best-known classical systems .... all classical Indian philosophies are not "systems" of thought, but methods or ways of salvation ....

S4. MEES, G. H. The Psychology of Anima and Animus and Conceptions of Eastern Schools. IX AIOC, Trivandrum 1940.

.... anima, female soul in man, and animus, male soul in woman .... conceptions not unknown to Eastern thought .... provide key to Tantric philosophy and practice ....

S5. PRASAD, J. The Past, Present and Future of Indian Philosophy. 19 Ind. Phil. Congress, Lucknow, Dec. 1944.

[Presidential address : Indian Philosophy Section] .... (1) Methods and Principles of interpretation of original texts. (2) Suitable form of exposition required. (3) Need of fresh and vigorous Development of Indian Thought ....

S6. RAO, P. Nagaraja, *The Schools of Vedānta*. Bh. Vid. Bhavana, Bombay 1944.

.... concluding chapter deals with Up., Gitā and Brahmasūtra ....

S7. SCHERMANN, Lucian. Indische Weisheit. JAOS 63(4), 1943.

[Randbemerkungen zu *Hinduism and Buddhism* by A. K. COOMARASWAMY, 1943].

S8. SIRCAR, M. N. Spirituality in the Vedānta and the Tantras. Pr. Bh. (Golden Jubilee Number), 1945.

S9. VENKATARAO, M. A. *Studies in Philosophy*. Maharaja's College, Bangalore 1942.

.... fresh and liberating meaning found in Up. and other Vedānta texts ....

Rev. : ANON., QJMS 33.

122. VEDIC AND UPANIṢADIC PHILOSOPHY : GENERAL STUDY.

S1. FALK, Maryla. Kośas, Kāyas and Skandhas. X AIOC, Tirupati 1940.

.... anti- or un-Brahmanical origin of Buddhist doctrines is specially founded on references to the Skandha-theory : But the author shows that Skandha-doctrine was evolved, by stages and proceedings parallel to those which marked the development of an Up. theory occupying a similarly dominant position from an initial datum common to both, and traceable as far back as the RV. It is not extraneous or fundamentally opposed to that main line of ancient Indian psychological speculation .... the genesis of the Buddhist cosmological speculation ....

doctrine of the Skandhas was analogous to that of the Up. doctrine of the Kośas ....

### 123. BRAHMAN : ĀTMAN.

S1. CHATTERJEE, Satish Chandra. The Hindu Conception of Self. *Pr. Bh.* (Golden Jubilee No.), 1945.

.... Individual Self, *jīvātmā*, distinguished from Supreme Self, *paramātmā* .... The empirical characters of the Self may be considered under three chief heads: bodily or physical; mental or psychical; moral or ethical .... (1) Physical: Self born in this world has a threefold body, three different bodies: *sthūla* (gross), *sūkṣma* (subtle), *kāraṇa* (causal) .... *sthūla* constituted of five elements for *jāgratavasthā*: it is *bhogāyatana*: sometimes called *annamaya kośa* .... *Sūkṣma* or *lingaśarīra* is a combination of 17 elements, that is, *manas*, *buddhi*, 10 *indriyāṇi*, 5<sup>Prāṇāḥ</sup> .... *prāṇamaya*, *manomaya*, *vijñānamaya* sheaths; basis of *svapna* .... *kāraṇa* is the original ground out of which the gross and subtle bodies arise: it is the substratum of *suṣupti*: it is *ānandamaya kośa* .... (2) Psychical characters are of three kinds: cognitive, affective and conative: four states of consciousness of the Self—*jāgrat* (when it is called *viśva*), *svapna* (*taijasa*), *suṣupti* (*prājña*) and *turiya* .... (3) Moral qualities of the Self are effects of its own *karma*: three types of activities natural to individual—*kāyika*, *vācika*, *mānasika*—these produce *punya* or *pāpa* .... Individual Self in its real nature is a conscious and eternal reality—unchanging and has no movement in it ....

S2. DIVANJI, P. C. Brahma-Ākāśa Equation. *PO X* (1-2), Jan.-Apr. 1945.

.... earliest text indicating this is RV I. 164.39 .... Acc. to the author T. Up. III. 1-6, which refers to this equation is much earlier than the RV passage .... the idea is amplified further in other Up. texts .... Br. Sūtra I. 1.22 mentions the view of Bādarāyaṇa setting forth the equation ....

S3. HIRIYANNA, M. Definition of Brahman. *JGJRI II* (4), Aug. 1945.

### 124. OTHER METAPHYSICAL PROBLEMS.

S1. DESHPANDE, D. Y. Māyāvāda. *J Bom U XIV* (2), Sept. 1945.

.... māyāvāda utterly fails to accomplish the task which it starts to accomplish, namely, the accounting for the appearance of the world ....

S2. MALKANI, G. R. A Justification of Māyāvāda. *Phil. Quart.*, Jan. 1943.

S3. RAGHAVACHAR, S. S. Yājñavalkya's Philosophy of Love. *Half-Yearly J. Mysore Univ.* II.

.... Love implied in the dialogue bet. Yājñavalkya and Maitreyī is as broad as life itself. Its significant departments are disinterested love in human relationships and the love of aesthetic objects. The concept of absolute reality is so amplified in their discussion that Brahman is argued to be the objective and cosmic basis of the possibility of the satisfaction of absolute love ....

S4. SEN, Indra. Is Māyāvāda defensible? *Phil. Quart.* XX (1), April 1944.

.... it is defensible in relation to the 'particular' spiritual realisation that it involves .... māyāvāda, as a view of Life and Existence is very inadequate ....

### 125. COSMOLOGY.

S1. BROWN, W. Norman. The Creation-Myth of the Rig Veda. *JAOS* 62, 1942.

.... in the beginnings there were the waters restrained within a shell, which was personified as Vṛtra; there existed force for expansion, which was personified as god Varuna. Power of contraction or conservatism, Vṛtra, was greater than that of liberation and growth .... Besides the withheld waters there was a Fashioner God, Tvaṣṭā, who had created Dyāvapṛthivī to be his house. Of these two was born Indra, who drank Soma, that made him expand and be strong. He forced apart Dyaus and Pṛthivī filling the space bet. them and being the informing power of the atmosphere. He split the covering within which lay the waters, so that they came forth. They were impregnated and gave birth to the Sun and themselves flowed into the atmospheric ocean .... By this great deed Indra separated the *Sat* from the *Asat*. This was creation. Varuna now took over to organise everything and prescribe the laws by which it should operate. Finally to support the gods, man was created .... One flaw was that evil was not extinguished, though Vṛtra and other Dasyus were killed by Indra. There remained the Rakṣasas, who lurk in that fell place below the earth by day, but at night emerge to ensnare man. Vedic man uses countless charms to protect himself. He beseeches Varuna. Ultimately Good was triumphant, but not unrivalled. That was an incentive for man to

S2. KARMANANDA, Sri. Jagat-racanā. *Anekānta* VII, Feb.-Mar. 1945.

[Hindi] .... The Vedic view to be seen in RV I 164.2 :; 4 ; 11 ; 185.1 ; AV XII. 1.61 etc. ....

### 126. PSYCHOLOGY AND EPISTEMOLOGY.

S1. RAO, T. Bhujanga. Dreamless Sleep (*Suṣupti*) in Vedānta. *Ved. Kes.* 32, Sept. 1945.

.... (1) The cause of sleep is need for rest on the part of the Jīva (CU VI. 8.2). (2) General quiescence of the subtle and gross bodies, the *prāṇas* alone acting, is the ordinary feature of deep sleep (Māṇḍūkya 5). (3) Upādhi of the causal body or *ānandamaya kośa* during *Suṣupti* (TU). (4) Absence of evil (CU VIII. 6.3). (5) Negative Bliss (Māṇḍūkya 5). (6) Positive Bliss also (TU—5th anuvāka of Ānanda-valli). (7) Ascent of the Jīva to the level of Iśvara (CU VI. 8.2). (8) Jīva abides in his true home (Māṇḍūkya 6 ; CU VI 8.1). (9) Contact or Union with Iśvara is temporary and generally unconscious (CU VI. 9.1). (10) There may however be conscious unity in the case of advanced souls, as during samādhi (CU VIII. 3.3). (11) If the Supreme Self be meditated upon as seated in the heart, then during *Suṣupti* there would be a figurative journey of the soul to the heart (CU VIII. 6.1-3 ; BAU II. 1.19) ....

S2. SAKSENA, S. K. *Nature of Consciousness in Indian Philosophy*. Nand Kishore and Bros., Benares 1944.

{Ch. 2 : The Vedic and the Up. Speculations].

Rev. : P. S. NAIDU, *Pr. Bl.* (June 1945); G. R. MALKANI, *A. P.* (July 1945).

S3. SARMA, R. Naga Raja. Psychology of Dreams : The Hindu View. *AP* XI.

.... Up. teaching regarding dreams compared with modern views ....

### 128. ESCHATOLOGY.

S1. MAJUMDAR, Sridhar. The Way to Overcome the Mystery of Death. *KKT* XI, Aug.-Sept. 1945.

S2. NARAHARI, H. G. The Nirukta and the Theory of Transmigration. *IHQ* XXI (2), June 1945.

.... two recensions of the *locus classicus* of the doctrine of transmigration : BAU VI. 2.9 ff. is earlier than and might

have been the source of the more elaborate CU V. 4 ff. .... two distinct parts—in (1) which speaks of *pañcāgni*, the burning of the body is compared to the offering of a sacrifice .... in (2) people are classified into three divisions : (1) Knowers of *pañcāgni* and meditators on *satya*. (2) Performers of *Yajña, dāna, tapas*. (4) Not belonging to any of these two classes. People of the first class live for ever in Brahmaloka. Those of the second have no permanent destiny. Comparable with the above-mentioned passages is Nirukta : Pariśiṣṭa II. It is an attempt at an adaptation of the BAU text ....

S3. ZACHARIAS, Th. Indian Eschatologies. IX AIOC, Trivandrum 1937.

.... short review : Vedic eschatology (2000—1200 B.C.); Brāhmaṇic (1300—1200 B.C.); Upaniṣadic (1200—700 B.C.); Jaina (520 B.C.); Buddhist (500 B.C.) ....

### 130. MISCELLANEOUS PHILOSOPHICAL TOPICS.

S1. MAHADEVAN, T. M. P. Soul : One or Many ? 19 Ind. Phil. Congress, Lucknow, Dec. 1944.

S2. MUKHOPADHYAYA, Sujitkumar. Maitrī-Sādhanā or the Path of Universal Love. *Viśva Bhāratī Quart.* V. (3).

[study of well-known hymn re. Māitri in RV] .... translated into English from original Bengali by Gurdial MULLICK

S3. PANDEY, K. C. Soul : One or Many ? 19 Ind. Phil. Congress, Lucknow, Dec. 1944.

S4. RAO, P. Nagaraja. In Defence of Individuality. *D. R. Bhandarkar Comm.* Vol., Calcutta 1940.

S5. SENGUPITA, N. N. Social Implications of Idealism and of Dialectical Materialism. *CR*, Jan. 1945.

S6. SINGH, Jaideva. The Concept of *Dukkha* in Indian Philosophy. *JGJRI* II (4), Aug. 1945.

### XVI. STUDY OF VEDIC CONCEPTIONS.

131. VEDIC CONCEPTIONS : PHILOSOPHY, RITUAL, CULT, ART ETC.

S1. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. On Translation : Māyā, Deva, Tapas. *Isis* No. 55, XIX (1), 1933.

S2. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Sarpabandha. *JAOS* 62(4), 1942.

[apropos M. B. EMENEAU, *JAOS* 62, 206] .... The word is rare, the idea a very old one .... underlies RV VI. 75.14 where the archer's arm-guard is called *hastaghna* evidently a kenning for the snake that bites the hand that seizes or seizes it .... In TS II. 4.1.6 ; V. 4.5.4, Vṛtra ties up (*asināt*) Indra in 16 coils, Agni frees him from 'that evil' by burning away the coils ....

S3. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. On Being in One's Right Mind. *Rev. of Rel.* VII, 1942.

S4. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. *Sāmvega*, Aesthetic Shock. *HJAS* VII, 1943.

S5. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Imitation, Expression and Participation. *Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism*, New York.

.... Ref. to RV I. 164.21 .... Creatures, while they are alive, 'participate' in immortality ....

S6. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Recollection, Indian and Platonic. *JAOS* 64, Supplement 3, 1944.

S7. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. On the One and Only Transmigrant. *JAOS* 64, Supplement 3, 1944.

S8. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Headless Magicians : And an Act of Truth. *JAOS* 64 (4), 1944.

[Ref. 'The Act of Truth (*saccakiriā*): A Hindu Spell and its employment as a psychic motif in Hindu Fiction'. *JRAS* 1917] .... AV IV. 18.1—hitherto unrecognised case of 'Act of Truth' .... *śrat + dhā*=*satyam + kṛ* .... RV VIII 75.2: .... discusses significance of 'headless' Gandharvas ....

## XVII. SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

### 132. ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

S1. CHILDE, V. Gordon. Directional Changes in Funerary Practices during 50,000 Years. *Man*, Jan.-Feb. 1945.

S2. COOMARASWAMY, A. K. Primitive Mentality. *QJMS* XXXI.

.... investigations into distinctive characteristics of folklore .... whole body of motifs represents a consistent tissue of

interrelated intellectual doctrine belonging to a primordial wisdom rather than to a primitive science .... it would be almost impossible to conceive for this wisdom a popular, or even in any ordinary sense of that word a human origin ....

S3. DATTA, B. N. The Ethnology of Central Asia. *M in I XXII.*

S4. IYER, L. A. Krishna. The Racial History of the Dravidians of Kerala. *NR*, Nov. 1945.

.... Brahui gives evidence pointing to speakers of Dravidian languages as ancient inhabitants of Mohenjo-Daro and perhaps the importers of culture to India .... I. V. Civil. was associated with speakers of Dravidian languages of Mediterranean race with an Armenoid admixture and a developed culture of the Mediterraneans may best be described as pre-Vedic Hinduism .... While the Aryan contact with Pre-Dravidians of the hills was meagre, the Aryan influence on the Pre-Dravidians who had settled in the plains and who had become dravidianised was stronger .... Dravidians were a highly practical race .... activities in agriculture, commerce, war, and politics .... no theoretic doubt and speculation .... their greatest achievement was in the art of navigation .... they put mother-goddess in the forefront of their religious systems ....

S5. KRISHNA, M. H. Races of India. *Half-Yearly J. of Mysore Univ.* II.

.... Races divided into two categories—major and minor .... Indo-Europic, Proto-Australic, Myric, Mongolic are the main types ....

### 133. GENERAL SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES.

S1. SARKAR, B. K. *The Sociology of Races, Culture and Human Progress.* Chakraverty, Chatterjee and Co., Calcutta 1939.

.... religious, artistic, political, and scientific developments in India and in the West run on exactly parallel course ....

*Rev. : I. KARVE, OLD III.*

S2. SIRCAR, D. C. The Andhras and their Position in Brahmanical Society. *IHQ XVI*, 1940.

.... they were mostly Buddhists in early times ....

S3. TARAPOREWALA, I. J. S. Xvaetvadasa in Avesta. *ABORI*

23.

.... this word in Avesta does not refer to 'next to kin' marriage; its real meaning is 'holding to self-reliance' ....

## 134. CASTE.

S1. CHATTOPADHYAYA, B. K. Hinduism and Caste-System. *KKT* IX (5), May 1945.

S2. DATTA, B. N. Racial Elements in Caste. *Hindustan Review*, May-June 1942.

.... Indian caste-system based on several economic groupings .... RISLEY'S view that 'the higher the nasal index, the lower is the social status of caste' is not tenable ....

S3. DATTA, B. N. *Studies in Indian Social Polity*. 1944.

.... mainly dealing with the vexed problem of caste-system in ancient and modern India .... position of Sūdras is fully discussed ....

S4. KOSAMBI, D. D. Caste and Class in India. *Science and Society* VIII (3), New York.

S5. LAW, B. C. Indological Studies. *IC* XII (1), July-Sept. 1945.

.... refers to several topics .... caste : in RV, the line of demarcation bet. castes was yet vague and society was roughly divided into (1) holy power (*brahma*), (2) kingly power (*kṣatra*), (3) the commonalty (*viś*) .... traces the development of caste through different periods, Vedic, Buddhist etc. ....

S6. SEN Kshitimohan. On the Origin of Caste in India. *Viśva Bhāratī Quart.* V (3).

.... theory of origin of caste-system as delineated in *puruṣa-sūkta* not accepted as final even in earlier days .... it was only gradually that the institutions of caste came to be a rigid system in our society .... inter-caste marriages and inter-dining must have been a frequent phenomenon in the earliest times .... exclusiveness was of later evolution ....

## 135. POLITY.

S1. GHOSHAL, U. N. *A History of Hindu Public Life*. Calcutta 1945.

[Part I] .... chapters on State in RV ; in AV ; in YV, Br. and older Up. .... Vedic lit. shows transition from tribal to territorial state .... territorial states began to make war and peace among themselves and even establish more or less last-

ing hegemonies over neighbours .... monarchy was standard form of government and though election was known in some places and for some time, and the state was held in commission by the entire royal family elsewhere, still hereditary monarchy and primogeniture came to be recognised soon as the norm .... An Ait. Br. passage adumbrates different types of monarchical constitutions in the central zone of Vedic culture and the surrounding tracts—but it is not easy to find parallels and elucidations in other texts .... Monarch enjoyed great dignity and authority and did not claim divine descent .... he did not own the land in the State .... combined executive, judicial and military functions .... had no legislative power .... monarchy was a trust .... The author discusses relation bet. *brahma* and *kṣatra* .... Beginnings of financial, judicial and military administration found in RV but no details regarding officers .... Society was organised on the basis of *varṇas* with unequal rights and privileges .... the real significance of Vedic polity lies in its marking the formative stage in the development of Hindu political institutions .... Brahmanas, nobles, officials and people were centres of political power, which is incapable of precise definition ....

Rev. : P. C. BAGCHI, *IHQ* XXI (1); K. A. Nilkanta SASTRI, *IC* XII (1).

### S2. GHOSHAL, U. N. The Constitutional Significance of Samgha-Gaṇa in the Post-Vedic Period. *IC* XII (2), Oct.-Dec. 1945.

.... In the times of Pāṇini, acc. to JAYASWAL, the political Gaṇa signified the ruling assembly (loosely called 'parliament' and 'senate') in a republic, while the Saṅgha meant the republic itself .... Acc. to D. R. BHANDARKAR, Saṅgha is a generic term of unitary and federal obligations as well as town and provincial democracies .... R. C. MAJUMDAR repeatedly characterises Saṅgha-Ganas of the post-Vedic period as 'democratic forms of government' .... acc. to the author, Saṅgha-Gaṇa in the political sense signified aristocracy (or oligarchy) in which the supreme power was enjoyed by a Kṣatriya clan ....

### S3. SINHA, H. N. An Examination of the Nature of Indo-Aryan and Indo-Islamic Polity. *IHQ* XVI.

.... study of Indo-Aryan polity in Vedic age and that of Indo-Islamic Empire .... Acc. to the author, there was an attempt in ancient and mediaeval India to dissociate state from religion .... whenever that attempt was successful there were great political development and social progress in all its manifold aspects; whenever that attempt failed it spelt disaster and despotism for the country ....

## 136. ECONOMIC LIFE.

S1. AIYANGAR, K. V. Rangaswami. *Ancient Indian Economic Thought*. Hindu University, Benares.

## 137. LAW AND JUSTICE.

S1. DAS, Kapileshwar. Labour Legislation in Ancient India. *MR LXVIII.*

.... study of ancient Indian Scriptures on the lines of legislative sociology ....

S2. DIVATIA, H. V. Hindu Law : Ancient and Modern. *Bh. Vid. I.*

.... deals with the evolution of Hindu law, particularly the major changes which have taken place in it from time to time ....

S3. DUTT, N. K. Some unorthodox marriages in the family of Yadu. *IHQ XXI* (2), June 1945.

.... the real reason for this state of anomaly is not the advent of Kali, but that Brāhmaṇa legislators framed laws not always in accordance with actual practices in society but with a view to setting up certain ideals of conduct also .... Dharmāstra is the mixture of customary laws and moral maxims

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S4. STERNBACH, Ludwik. Legal Protection of Plants in Ancient India. *ABORI XXV* (4), Oct. 1944.

.... statements in Dharmāstra lit. show that the ancient Indians believed that plants enjoyed life and felt pain .... that trees occupied a high place in the estimation of the people is known from rules enjoining the worship and preservation of plant-life ....

## 138. EDUCATION.

S1. ALTEKAR, A. S. The Influence of Caste-System on Education in Ancient India. *Hindustan Review*, May-June 1942.

.... caste-system made education rigid only to a limited degree, and that too in later times ....

S2. ALTEKAR, A. S. Education in Ancient India : Historic Survey of its Achievements in different Ages. *B. C. Law Comm. Vol.*, Calcutta 1945.

.... I. Vedic Period : up to 1000 B.C.—Education of children was regarded as a sacred duty .... no distinction made bet-

ween boys and girls .... literary course was predominantly religious .... people had an open, free, enquiring mind .... not much difference in the educational level of the different classes of Aryan community .... II. The Up-Sūtra Period (1000 B.C. to 200 B.C.)—most creative period of Hindu culture .... marked by remarkable development of arts and sciences .... Upanayanā ritual made obligatory for the whole Aryan community .... this gave great impetus to the spread of literary and higher education .... institution of regular teachers became necessary ....

S3. MENON, T. K. Krishna. Education in Ancient India. *K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar Comm.* Vol., Madras 1940.

.... methods of education in ancient India ....

S4. MOOKERJI, Radha Kumud. Glimpses of Education in Ancient India. *ABORI* 25, Dec. 1944.

.... Teachers' Home as School : Pariṣad etc. : subjects taught  
....

S5. RAM, Jaiwant. The Vedantic Conception of Education. *Pr. Bh.* 50, Oct. 1945.

.... Education is awakening from forgetfulness (CU)—from ignorance .... necessity of ardent interest on the part of student .... employment of Heuristic method, Socratic method, Project method—all to be found in Up. .... Four stages of śravana, manana, nididhyāsa, and sākṣatkāra form one of the greatest discoveries of Hindus in the field of education .... analogous gradation recently suggested by FLETCHER—(1) stage of preparation—study, absorption, investigation. (2) Stage of incubation and assimilation. (3) Stage of illumination—of insight or creation ....

### 139. POSITION OF WOMAN.

S1. CHAUDHARI, Roma. Hindu Marriage Reforms. *MR*, Aug. 1945.

.... The new Hindu Law Draft Code visualises reforms in three directions—monogamy, divorce, and inter-caste and *sagotra* marriage. These three are not against the spirit of Veda .... Monogamy was never enforced by law even during Vedic times (*RV* X. 145.159; VIII. 19.36); but it was clearly the Vedic ideal .... this is supported by the fact that in Vedic rituals the first wife alone participated with her husband, in the rites undertaken for supreme bliss; other wives allowed to participate in rites for earthly bliss .... further Vedic marriages

were mostly of the *gāndharva* type—which fact also is an evidence in favour of monogamy .... Veda is silent about divorce .... inter-caste marriages appear to have been in vogue in Vedic times ....

S2. MEYER, J. J. *Sexual Life in Ancient India*. Broadway Oriental Library, London 1930.

[English translation of German original] .... two Volumes : mainly based on epic material : also several references to Vedic texts : deals with position of woman in all aspects of life : copious references to original Sanskrit texts and research treatises ....

S3. Row, Ksamabai. The Cultural and Social Status of Indian Women in Vedic and Mediaeval Times. AP XVI (5), May 1945.

.... during the Vedic period, the Aryan woman enjoyed a life of greatest liberty—liberty of thought and of action ....

S4. SASTRI, Sakuntala Rao. Position of Women in the Rgveda (1). IC XII (4), Apr.-June 1945.

.... womanhood depicted in RV different from that in later lit. .... existence of festivals like *samana*, where men and women joined ; the free life of a maiden ; the pursuit of Surya after Uṣas ; custom of dedicating women to the service of gods known ; winning of a maiden by feats of chivalry ; burial of the dead .... have something in common with the other branches of IE group ....

S5. SRIVASTAVA. Woman in Rgveda. MR LXXI.

S6. STERNBACH, Ludwik. The Āsura-Vivāha and the Ārsa-Vivāha. VI Ind. Hist. Congress, Aligarh 1943.

.... Smṛtis consider Āsura-vivāha unlawful but allowed form of marriage, and Ārsa-Vivāha as lawful and orthodox form ....

S7. THOMAS, P. *Women and Marriage in India*. Allen and Unwin, London 1939.

.... study based on ancient Indian classics and on modern social life .... reviews all forms of marriage from pre-Vedic times to present day .... woman had considerable independence in early times ....

Rev. : E. COELHO, NR XII ; M. N. SRINIVAS, AP XI.

#### 140. SAMSKĀRA, GOTRA, ĀŚRAMA, ETC.

S1. PANDEY, R. B. The Educational Satīskāras of the Hindus. JBHU, V, 1940.

S2. PANDEY, R. B. The Samāvartana or Snāna (The End of Studentship). *K. V. Rangaswami Aiyanger Comm. Vol.*, Madras 1940.

S3. PANDEY, R. B. Symbolism of Hindu Nuptials. *IC XI (3)*, Jan.-Mar. 1945.

.... the biological significance, the critical nature, the physical and mental union of the couple, moderation, social transition and sacrifice—these are the main features of Hindu nuptials .... they are symbolically suggested ....

## XVIII. ARTS AND SCIENCES

### 142. FINE ARTS AND WRITING.

S1. ACHARYA, P. K. The Five Indian Orders of Pillars and their Component Parts. *R. K. Mookerji Comm. Vol.* (Part I). Allahabad 1945.

.... *skambha* in AV (X. 7.8), its meaning : Regulator of the whole structure ....

S2. MOTICHANDRA. Cosmetic and Coiffure in Ancient India. *JISOA* VIII.

.... types of baths, cosmetics and costumes, from Indus Valley Civilisation downwards with illustrations ....

### 143. ASTRONOMY.

S1. KULKARNI, B. R. *The Lagna System of Vedāṅga Jyotiṣa*. Rajwade Samshodhan Mandir, Dhulia 1945.

Rev. : S. S. *QJMS* 35 ; S. K. Y., *Federated India* 19 ; ANON., *JUPHS* 17(2).

S2. PONDE, Shil. *Hindu Astronomy (Jyotiṣaśāstra)*. Larwood Publishers, New York 1939.

.... records exist in India which point to a highly developed knowledge of the science as far back as 4500 B.C.

### 144. MATHEMATICS.

S1. SASTRI, M. B. Sankarnarayan. Mathematics and Astronomy. *JTSML* I (2).

.... mathematics and astronomy were studied very early in India ....

## 145. NATURAL SCIENCES.

S1. MAJUMDAR, Girija Prasanna. *Vedic Plants. B. C. Law Comm. Vol.* Calcutta 1945.

.... identification and classification of 163 plants occurring in Vedic lit. as enumerated in the *Vedic Index* .... classified in 46 categories ....

## XIX. HISTORY

## 146. INDO-GERMANS.

S1. FALK, Maryla. Early Indo-Slav Connections. VI Ind. Hist. Congress, Aligarh 1943.

.... the common development of the Aryan and Slav languages in the complex aspects of the noun and verb systems that are not shared to any comparable extent by other IE languages shows that the detachment of Aryan tribes took place only by degrees, as successive waves started on the eastward migration, and that their final severance from the Slav neighbours was far later than most other processes of disruption within the IE family .... first historic mention of the Slavs puts them in a connexion with the Scythians towards the end of 6th century B.C.

S2. MANN, Stuart E. The Cradle of the "Indo-European Speakers". *Man*, Jan.-Feb. 1945.

[Ref. H. PEAKE'S paper in *Man*, 1944, 54] .... PEAKE puts the cradle of the IE speech in South Russia and Turkestan. This is impossible for the brief reason that the flora and fauna of IE speech are definitely non-Steppe in character (*Man*, 1943, 64) .... the linguistic evidence speaks strongly for the Baltic Plain, especially the Pripet region .... the recent excavations at Gnezdovia in white Russia may throw up some valuable IE evidence .... As to the alleged separation of "IE-Speakers" into *centum* and *satem* groups, this is quite invalid ....

S3. PEAKE, Harold J. E. The Origin of Indo-European Speakers. *Man* XLV, May-June 1945.

[Ref. *Man*, 1945, 16] .... MANN argues that the cradle of the IE-speakers was in the Baltic Plain, because those languages have common names for the forest trees of this area .... As a matter of fact only two names occur in the Asiatic members of the IE family—the birch in Sanskrit and the

willow in Persic. This fact was noted more than half a century ago by O. SCHRADER (*The Prehistoric Antiquities of the Aryan People*). SCHRADER concluded that the 'Aryan cradle' was in the Steppes near the Volga .... Since birch and willow do not grow on the Steppes, some explanation is needed to account for their names existing among a people dwelling there .... The author's thesis is as follows : undivided Aryans herded bands of cattle on the Steppes between the Dnieper and the Hindu Kush. In winter when the snow covered the open grassland, it is most likely that they drove their cattle northwards to the park-lands, that their cows might calve in the shelter of trees. They may also have spread northwards beyond the Sea of Aral into the Obi basin. In these areas they might have come across the birch and the willow ....

#### 147. NEIGHBOURS OF INDIA.

S1. SPEISER, E. A. *Some Sources of Intellectual and Social Progress in the Ancient Near East*. Am. Council of Learned Societies, Menasha, Wisconsin, 1942.

[From : *Studies in the History of Culture. The Disciplines of the Humanities*].

#### 148. INDO-ARYANS.

S1. DIKSHITAR, V. R. Ramchandra.. Aryanisation of East India (Assam). *IHQ XXI* (1), Mar. 1945.

.... old Kāmarūpa remained un-Aryan for a long time .... Vedic people regarded East India as country of Mlecchas .... In RV vague evidence of a movement of Vedic people in Eastern direction is found .... In SPB I. 4.1.10 legend of Māndhava, King of Videgha, gives further evidence of this ....

#### 149. INDIAN HISTORY IN GENERAL.

S1. BAGCHI, P. C. Role of Central Asian Nomads in the History of India. VI Ind. Hist. Congress, Aligarh 1943.

[Presidential address : Ancient Indian History up to 711 A.D.] .... As early as later Vedic period, Indian writers show acquaintance with people beyond Northern and North-Western frontiers .... AV (V, 22.5-9) : fever, *takman*, is wished away not only to the country of Gāndhāra, but also farther beyond to that of the Bahlikas .... SPB I. 7.3-5 refers to these peoples .... Ait. Br. VIII. 14.23 speaks of Uttarākurus and Ut-taramadras .... Yāska, in Nirukta II. 2 speaks of Kāñbojas, probably for the first time .... The migration of Central

Asian nomads to India is an essential corollary to the Indo-Iranian conquest, which brought the Vedic civilisation to this country ....

S2. CHAUDHARI, Nanimadhab. Foreign and Outlying Tribes in Epic India. *CR* 97(2), Nov. 1945.

S3. DIVANJI, P. C. Ancient Indian History and Research Work. *NIA* III.

S4. GORDON, D. H. The Problem of the Hiatus in Indian Archaeology. *Man* XLV, 76, July-Aug. 1945.

[Ref. PEAKE's article in *Man*, 1944, 27] .... According to PEAKE (1) A Vedic burial mound should normally be four-cornered. (2) Its dimensions are quite small. This is supported by G. E. L. CARTER in his paper on 'Pebbled Mounds' (Jubilee Vol. of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, 1937) .... GORDON's criticism of it ....

S5. RAYA, Panchanan. *A Historical Review of Hindu India* (300 B.C. to 1200 A.D.). I. M. H. Press, Delhi 1939.

.... Indus Valley Civilisation of Vedic Brahmins spread from Kabul along the valleys of the five rivers of the Punjab to the valleys of Sarasvati ....

S6. SATHIANATHAIER, R. *A College Text-Book of Indian History*. Madras 1940.

[Vol. I : India down to 1200 A.D.].

#### 150. INDIAN CIVILISATION IN GENERAL.

S1. ABHEDANANDA, Swami. *India and Her People*. Ramakrishna Vedanta Math, Calcutta 1945.

[6th Edition] .... A study in social, political, educational and religious conditions of India. (1) The prevailing philosophy of India. (2) The Religion of India to-day. (3) The social status of the Indian people. Their system of caste. (4) Political institutions of India. (5) Education in India. (6) Influence of India on Western civilisation and the influence of Western civilisation on India. (7) Woman's place in Hindu religion .....

S2. CHAKRAVARTI, S. N. The Origins of Civilization in Mesopotamia. *J Bom U* XI (1)

.... Indian and Babylonian civilisations had a common origin, namely, Dravidian .... since the Sumerians represent an

intrusive element in Mesopotamia, one is led to the conclusion that India is the cradle of their civilization ....

S3. CHAKRAVARTI, S. N. An Outline of the Stone-Age in India. *JASBL* X (1), 1944.

S4. CHATTERJI, S. K. The foundations of Civilisation in India. Mitra and Ghosh, Calcutta 1945.

[From : *The National Flag and Other Essays*] .... originally published in the *Journal of the Royal Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences*, Java 1928 ....

S5. CHATTERJI, S. K. The Kols. Mitra and Ghosh, Calcutta 1945.

[From : *The National Flag and Other Essays*].

S6. CHATTERJI, S. K. India and Polynesia : Austric Bases of Indian Civilisation and Thought. *R. K. Mookerji Comm. Vol. (Part I)*, Allahabad 1945.

.... The sequence of racial and linguistic migrations to India is as follows : (1) Negroid people from Africa .... came through coasts of Arabia .... left little trace in India proper. (2) Proto-Australoids or Niśādas—from West of Palestine. (3) Austrics. (4) Civilised Mediterranean people .... fathers of Indus Valley Civilisation. (5) Together with the civilised Mediterraneans also came some of their neighbours from Anatolia in Asia Minor .... (4) and (5) spoke the same language, though they were racially different .... some kind of primitive Dravidian .... Dāsas and Dasyus are their two great tribes .... met the onslaught of Aryan invaders during the middle and second half of second mill. B.C. .... (6) Last came Aryans who spoke an IE tongue .... contribution of the Austrics on the material side can be appraised through linguistic palaeontology .... Doctrines of transmigration and *Karman* evolved on the basis of certain primitive beliefs among the Austrics of the human soul passing after death into animals and plants .... words like *rākā*, *kuhū*, *sinivātī*, *matrkā* etc. ....

S7. CHATTERJI, S. K. Indianism or the Hindu Ideal and Humanity. *Pr. Bh.* (Golden Jubilee No.), 1945.

.... the main concepts : (1) Behind the physical universe, known through senses, there is an Ultimate Reality—it is *sat*, *cit*, *ānanda* : Man can realise this Reality through Knowledge. (2) To eliminate suffering and sorrow in human existence is the desire of man. (3) This universe including

man is linked up with Ultimate or Eternal Verity. 'God in the Universe' is the third concept. (4) The final or only aim of man's life is the realisation of this Universal Verity . . . .

S8. DEOPUJARI, M. B. Dynamic Character of Hindu Civilisation. *MR LXXI.*

.... the burden of the teaching of all Indian seers is *caraiveti* ....

S9. EDGERTON, Franklin. Dominant Ideas in the Formation of Indian Culture. *JAOS* 62 (3), 1942.

.... dominant ideas of classical Indian culture may be reasonably derived by natural internal development out of 'ideas' of the earlier Vedic culture .... influence on classical Hinduism of other cultures than the Vedic is possible .... it is however not necessary to assume it; it cannot certainly be proved, because we know practically nothing about any such culture in ancient India ....

S10. GUPTA, Karunakana. The Nāgas and the Nāga Cult in Ancient Indian History. III Ind. Hist. Congress, Calcutta 1939.

S11. GYANI, S. D. *Bhāratīya Saṃskṛti*. Bh. Vid. Bhavan, Bombay 1944.

[A work in Hindi on Indian Culture].

S12. RADHAKRISHNAN, S. Indian Culture. *Ved. Kes.*, Nov. 1945.

.... recognition of the reality of something higher than body and mind (in art, morality, philosophy, religion) .... religion is essentially a life of the spirit .... religion may go beyond reason; but it never contradicts reason .... one great tradition of Indian culture is insistence on reason .... world is not dismissed as a complete unreality ....

S13. RAY, H. C. A Note on the Dravidians. VI Ind. Hist. Congress, Aligarh 1943.

.... no means yet available of discovering the physical features of the speakers of Proto-Dravidian ....

S14. RAZA, Hamid. *The Cultural Role of India*. Minerva, Lahore 1944.

S15. SARUP, Lakshman. India's Contribution to World Civilisation. *Pr. Bh.* 49, Dec. 1944.

.... (1) India contributed four gods to Asia Minor before

1500 B.C.—Indra, Mitra, Varuṇa, Nāsatya (ref. Hugo WINKLER'S discovery at Boghazköi) ....

S16. SASTRI, K. A. Nilkanta. East and West. *IR* XLIII.

[review-article on René GUENON'S *East and West* : original French translated in English by William MASSEY, Luzac 1941] .... the thesis of the book is the superiority of culture rooted in tradition and intellectuality to one based on mere reason and science ....

S17. SASTRI, K. S. Ramaswami. The Blend of Culture in India : The Contribution of Old Iran. *AP* XI.

.... emphasises inter-relation bet. Aryan and Iranian cultures .... Indian culture of to-day is a blend of Hindu, Parsi, Muslim, and Christian technique ....

### 151. HISTORY OF LITERATURE.

S1. RAGHAVAN, V. The Sūta-Samhitā. *ABORI* 23.

.... it describes itself as a Vedic Samhitā .... based on Up. .... discountenances the authority of āgamas and tantras ....

### 152. VEDIC HISTORY.

S1. HERAS, H. The Kingdom of Magan. *B. C. Law Comm.* Vol., Calcutta 1945.

.... mentioned in a number of Sumerian documents bet. 2630 B.C. and 2400 B.C. .... According to HERAS it might be a reference to Magadha. The earliest mention of Magadha is found in AV V. 22.14—it is there indicated that it was inhabited by people of low reputation. Later Vedic texts disclose a clear antipathy to the people of Magadha (Katyāyana SS XXII. 4.22; VIII. 6.22). The cause for this dislike may be that Magadha was not Aryansised. Kikāṭa is synonymous with Magadha ; in fact Kikāṭas were a tribe of non-Aryan people living in Magadha .... RV III. 53.14 .... Magadha therefore existed in RV period as a Kingdom ; it existed even long before. It must have existed (Magadha = Dravidian *Makadam* = powerful country) round the middle of 3rd mill. B.C. When Sumerian documents mentioned Magan. King of Magan was Mannu-dannu. Acc. to author, he may be identified with Pramaganda of Kikāṭas .... The names of other neighbouring kings mentioned in Sumerian documents can also be identified with Indian names .... All other indications—geographical etc.—support the author's view

## 153. VEDIC CIVILISATION.

S1. CHATTERJEE, B. K. Activism in Vedic India : *caraiveti*.  
MR LXXI.

.... against the oft-repeated view that East is changeless, passive and merely contemplative, the author draws attention to Vedic activism as inculcated in Ait. Br. ....

## 154. VEDIC PEOPLES.

S1. CHATTERJEE, J. M. Reference to Parsis in the Rigveda. *Iran League Quarterly* XV (2), Jan. 1945.

[Ref. to *Parsis of Ancient India* by S. K. HODIVALA : *Key to Interpretation of the Veda* by BHAGVAT and APTE] .... three passages from RV in support of the fact that there was intercourse bet. Hindus and Parsis .... M. P. KHAREGHAT denies that Parśu in RV I. 105.8 or VII. 83.1 refers to Persians; it means 'ribs': in VIII. 6.46, Parśu is a proper noun, but does not mean Persian .... The author of this paper tries to prove that Pr̥thu and Parśu are proper names in spite of Sāyana's different interpretation. RV I. 105.8, 'the Parśus oppress me': Persian worshippers of Ahura were oppressors of Indra's worshippers .... Mādhyāḥ in the same context refers to Medes .... Pāṇini (V. 3.117) supports this view about Parśu .... There is ref. to Zarathushtra in RV. V. 34.3 .... His date must be somewhere near 4000 b.c. .... Ugramanyu of AV is the Angra Manyu of Avesta ....

S2. LAW, B. C. The Āṅgas in Ancient India. *JBBRAS* 20, 1944.

.... AV V. 22.14 refers to them as a distant people along with Magadhas, Müjavantas, Gāndharis: no territory specified : AV XV—Āṅgas and Magadhas were despised as Vrātyas (ref. A. B. KEITH, *JRAS* 1913) .... Gopatha Br. II 9 mentions Āṅga-Magadha as a duel group .... Pāṇini IV 1.70 ; II. 4.62 groups together Āṅga, Vaṅga, Kalinga, Pūṇḍra etc. .... all placed in Madhyadeśa .... Āṅga Virocana is included in the list of anointed kings in Ait. Br. ....

S3. VENKATARAMAN, T. K. The Rakshasas. *K. V. Ranga-swami Aiyangar Comm. Vol.*, Madras 1940.

.... Rākṣasas must have been racially identical with the Dasyus of RV times ....

## 155. VEDIC GEOGRAPHY.

S1. KARMARKAR, A. P. Pañcajana Province mentioned in the Kauṭiliya. *Bh. Vid.* VI (9), Sept. 1945.

.... it is not impossible that the Vedic bards have meant by *pañcajana* all those people who resided in the land of Five Rivers ....

S2. LAW, B. C. *Rivers of India and Mountains of India*. Calcutta Geographical Society, 1944.

Rev. : S. P. CHATTERJI, *IC* XI (4).

S3. LAW, B. C. Ayodhyā in Ancient India. *IC* XI (3), Jan.-Mar. 1945.

[also in *JGJRI* I (4)] .... Śunahṣepa speaks of this town as a village (Ait. Br. VII 3.1) .... also ref. Sāṅkhāyana SS XV. 17.25 ....

## XX. INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION

## 156. INDUS CIVILISATION : GENERAL

S1. KARMARKAR, A. P. The Age of the Mohenjo Daro Civilisation. VI Ind. Hist. Congress, Aligarh 1943.

.... Mohenjo Daro civilisation is one homogeneous whole .... it could only be a civilisation of a people, who are popularly styled as Dravidians later on .... whole of RV shows knowledge of I. V. Civil. .... the Matsyas (or Minas) had taken part in the Dāśarājña battle ; Siśnadeva, Mūradeva, Horse-headed and Six-eyed Asura, the Panis as *mṛdhravāk* and *grathins* (composers), knowledge of *ayas*, art of spinning and weaving, forts, towns etc. are the indications .... AV shows clean traces of this civil.— cult of *ekavrātya*, *āsvatha* tree, divine nature of serpent, *kāma* exorcisms, magic and folklore — all point to its non-Vedic character. .... Manu and the fish legend is perfectly historical .... age of Indus civil. extended up to the date of the flood which took place immediately after the Bhārata war ....

S2. PUSALKAR, A. D. Pre-Aryan and Non-Aryan in the Indus Valley. VI Ind. Hist. Congress, Aligarh 1943.

.... Indus Valley people were not homogeneous, nor were the Vedic people so .... Age of RV can be 5000 B.C. ; RV is considerably earlier than I. V. civil .... RV shows no traces of migration from outside .... Saptasindhu is the cradle of

the Vedic people .... They were the earliest inhabitants of the Indus Valley ....

S3. STUDENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY. Indus Valley Civilisation Six Thousand Years Back. *Hindustan Review* LXXIII.

[A detailed Review of M. S. VATS'S *Excavations at Harappa*, 2 Volumes, 1940].

### 157. SEALS AND SCRIPT.

S1. HERAS, H. Two Rings of the Museum of Ibiza (Spain). R. K. Mookerji *Comm. Vol.* (Part I), Allahabad 1945.

.... A sign borne by the first ring is one of the signs of the proto-Indian script and reads *Kon* (= king) ....

S2. HRONZY, Bedrich. *O Nejstarším Stehování Narodu a o Problemu Civilisace Proto-Indické*. University, Prague 1939.

[in Czech] .... attempts decipherment of a proto-Indian seal from Ur, containing 3 cuneiform signs .... Hittite hieroglyphics may be assigned to the beginning of 3rd mill. B.C.

↳ see [page]

Rev. : D. DIRINGER, JRAS (1941).

S3. RYPKA, J. *Die älteste Völkerwanderung und die proto-indische Civilisation : ein Versuch, die proto-indischen Inschriften von Mohendscho-Daro zu entziffern*. Oriental Institute, Prague 1939.

[The earliest Migration and the Proto-Indian Civilisation : An attempt to decipher the proto-Indian inscriptions at Mohenjo-Daro] .... German translation of HRONZY's Czech book on the subject ....

S4. SASTRI, S. Srikantha. Hieroglyphic "Hittite" and Proto-Indic Scripts. *Bh. Vid.* IV (1).

.... An examination of HRONZY's claim to have found the clues to the Indic script ....

### 160. RELIGION.

S1. KARMARKAR, A. P. Human Sacrifice in Proto-India. *ABORI* 25, Dec. 1944.

.... institution of human sacrifice is of pre-Aryan origin in India .... Mohenjo-Daro finds indicate the existence and wide prevalence of the cult .... The number of victims was normally 7 .... Aryans adopted the cult from the proto-Indians on account of the fusion of races ....

S2. KARMARKAR, A. P. Purānic Cosmogony (Its Proto-Indian Origin and Development). *R. K. Mookerji Comm. Vol.* (Part I), Allahabad 1945.

S3. KARMARKAR, A. P. The Liṅga Cult in Ancient India. (Its Proto-Indian Origin and Early Development). *B. C. Law Comm. Vol.*, Calcutta 1945.

.... R. G. BHANDARKAR expresses the view-point that Liṅga-worship had not come into vogue at the time of Patañjali for the instance he gives under Pāṇini V. 3.99 is that of an image (*prakṛiti*) of Śiva as an object of worship and not of any emblem of that God. CREUZER represented it as, next to that of Trinity, the most eminent religious form of India. STEVENSON thinks that it was prevalent amongst the Dravidians alone. Some scholars, like KIRTEL, opine that the cult must have first originated in the western nations and even among the Greeks .... RV bards refer to the phallic god in a curt manner (*Śiśnadeva* from Dravidian word *śunni*). This proves the non-Aryan nature of the phallic cult. Mohenjo-Daro inscriptions corroborate this view-point .... M. D. cult-stones are classified by MARSHALL in (1) baetylic, (2) phallic, (3) *yoni*-ring stones .... Acc. to HERAS, the early Liṅga-worshippers were Kāvals and Bilavas. He thinks that the cult was first introduced in M. D. region by the Mīna King .... RV refers to Liṅga-cult (VIII. 21.5, X. 99.3) through the word, *Śiśnadeva*. The word was understood by scholars as 'those who have phallus as their deity'. KARMARKAR rejects that interpretation. Acc. to him *Śiśnadeva* = God possessed of *śiśna* .... This is the Vedic curt way of abusing the nude God, Śiva .... The word, Rudra (*sthānu*) conveyed the meaning of a standing figure of Śiva in *ūrdhvalinga* posture ....

### 161. PEOPLE.

S1. CHAUDHARI, Nanimadhab. The Pamirian Alpines in the Indus Valley in Chalcolithic Times. *CR*, June 1945.

.... evidence of crania, method of disposal of the dead, and language would prove the presence of brachycephalic Indo-Aryans in the Indus Valley during chalcolithic times .... they were Pamirian Alpines .... they were there long before the long-headed RV Indo-Aryans entered India .... Their culture and language were akin to those of RV Indo-Aryans .... from this distinct stock of Pamirian Alpines have descended the Indo-Aryans of the Outer Countries of Indian History .... Pamirian Alpines or brachycephalic Indo-Aryans

speaking an IE language had the principal share in the development of the Indus religion .... elements in the Vedic religion, which appear to be borrowed from the Indus religion, were contributed by them .... most of the important elements of that religion appear, even with their characteristic mode of representation, in Buddhism and Jainism which originated in Eastern India outside the Midlandic ring where the earlier non-Vedic Indo-Aryans are admitted to have immigrated in pre-historic times and thence spread to north, south and west ....

## XXI. BIBLIOGRAPHY, BIOGRAPHY, COLLECTIONS

### 163. CATALOGUES OF MANUSCRIPTS.

S1. *Catalogue of the Anup Sanskrit Library, Bikaner.* Ed. RAJA, C. Kunhan ; SARMA, K. M. K. Bikaner 1944.

[A large number of MSS. of Vedic works].

### 164. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

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S2. *The Writings of Ananda K. Coomaraswamy.* Ed. LADD, Helen E. *Ars Islamica* IX; 1942.

S3. MORAES, George M. *Bibliography of Indological Studies* Konkan Inst. of Arts and Sciences, Bombay 1945.

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B. C. ; CHATTERJEE, C. D. ; AGRAWALA, V. S. Indian Press, Alla-habad 1945.

S4. *Woolner Commemoration Volume*. Ed. SHAFI, Mohammad..  
M. C. L. Das, Lahore 1940.



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